



Milton Keynes Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07

December 2007



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Executive Summary

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Milton Keynes Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan are being implemented. It covers the monitoring period running from 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

The key stages of the programme that have been delivered this monitoring year (up to 31st March 2007) include:

- The Minerals Local Plan was adopted in April 2006;
- The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in December 2006;
- Consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options was undertaken in December 2006;
- The Waste Development Plan Preferred Options document was issued for consultation in August 2006. The submission document was submitted to the Government in January 2007;
- The Central CMK Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in December 2006;
- The South East Plan was submitted to the Government in March 2006. Consultation on the South East Plan took place from March 31st until 23rd June 2006. The Examination in Public (EIP), at which Milton Keynes Council appeared, took place from 28th November 2006 until 30th March 2007.

Key findings of the Policy Progress section

Key findings of the Annual Monitoring Report include:

- A total of 1660 new dwellings were built in Milton Keynes between April 2006 and March 2007. This figure is below the annual dwelling requirement for Milton Keynes as set out in the MKSM Sub-Regional Strategy;
- 29.72% of dwellings were built on previously developed land, which is above the Local Plan Target of 20% and the Best Value performance indicator of 22%;
- The average density of new housing completions in the borough was 36 dwellings per hectare;
- 491 affordable dwellings were provided in the monitoring year. This represents 29% of dwelling completions, which is just below the Local Plan target of 30%;
- There was a net gain of 11,105m² of B8 (warehouse and distribution) floor space, which accounted for the largest gain in employment accommodation;

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- The highest increase in floorspace in town and district centres was in the A1 (retailing) category. This was in accordance with previous years but was significantly down (14,476 m²) on 2005/06;
- There were no planning applications approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality or flooding grounds;
- There were 25 major applications that included an element of renewable energy in the monitoring period. This includes provision on brownfield sites where viability is potentially constrained by other requirements; and
- The recycling and composting figure was 34.95% which was above the Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy target of 32%.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Requirements for an Annual Monitoring Report

Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12)

Review and monitoring are key aspects of the Government's 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system⁽¹⁾.

Regulation 48 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004, requires local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess:

- i. The implementation of the local development scheme; and
- ii. The extent to which policies in local development documents are being achieved.

The AMR must be based upon the period 1st April to 31st March and submitted to the Secretary of State no later than the end of the following December.

The AMR should demonstrate the following:

- The progress of Local Development Documents (LDDs) against the milestones detailed in the local authorities Local Development Scheme (LDS);

- How effective the policies and proposals are in delivering the objectives of the Local Development Framework (LDF);
- The progress made in implementing the change from the old system of plan making to the LDF.

LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

In 2005, the Government published "LDF Monitoring: a Good Practice Guide", to assist local authorities in preparing the AMR and monitoring the LDF⁽²⁾. This states that local authorities should develop clear targets and indicators as a means of ensuring effective policy implementation, monitoring and review. Three types of indicators are suggested for LDF monitoring:

- i. Contextual indicators to describe the social, environmental and economic background of a local authorities area;
- ii. Output indicators to assess the performance of policies; and
- iii. Significant effects indicators to assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of LDF policies.

1 PPS 12 can be viewed using the following link:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement4>

2 The Guidance is available to view online at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/localdevelopmentframework>.

1.1.2 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report

The AMR has been divided into five Chapters,

following recommendations made in the Government's "LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide", as shown in Table 1.1 'Structure of AMR'

Table 1.1 Structure of AMR

Chapter No	Content
1	Contextual information, detailing the wider social, environmental & economic background of Milton Keynes borough. Also takes into account indicators included in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Milton Keynes Core Strategy Preferred Options Document, to provide a baseline for comparison in future AMR's.
2	Detailed information relating to the progress of the Milton Keynes Local Development Framework against the information detailed in the Local Development Scheme (2006 – 09).
3	Detailed data relating to the identified Core Output Indicators.
4	Data on related local policy area indicators monitored through Milton Keynes Council Plan and Milton Keynes Community Strategy: Our Handbook for Change 2004 - 2034.
5	Data and information relating to the performance of policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan, which has been saved for a period of three years.

1.2 Contextual Indicators

1.2.1 Geographical

Milton Keynes Context

Figure 1.1 Map of Milton Keynes borough



Milton Keynes borough is located in the northern part of the South East Region, covering both the new 'city' of Milton Keynes and a substantial rural area, including Newport Pagnell, Olney and Woburn Sands.

Designated as a new town in 1967, the development of Milton Keynes was subject to a 1970 master plan, implemented by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation until 1992. It has been one of the fastest growing areas in the South East.⁽³⁾

Milton Keynes benefits from its excellent location midway between London and Birmingham, and its connections to the M1 Motorway and West Coast Mainline train service. Its position at the centre of the Oxford to Cambridge Arc offers great opportunities for the future growth of the MK economy. Eight million people live within an hour's drive of the city and the area has evolved into a major shopping and recreational leisure destination.

The Government has identified Milton Keynes and the surrounding South Midlands area as the location for major new housing development as part of its Sustainable Communities Plan. It will continue to expand within the region of 70,000 more homes added by the year 2031 creating a vibrant city-region with a population of over 300,000.

The role of Milton Keynes Partnership (MKP)

Established in 2004, the role of MKP is to bring forward growth and development in the new city and to determine major planning applications in the designated Urban Development Areas (UDA)⁽⁴⁾.

MKP was the lead authority on MK2031, a long-term growth plan providing much of the evidence base for the preparation of Milton Keynes LDF. In June 2006, MKP published: 'A Strategy for Growth to 2031' and 'MK2031: Long Term Sustainable Growth Strategy', which will underpin much of the preparation of the LDF documents.

3 The Council publishes an annual Milton Keynes population atlas available at www.mkiobservatory.org.uk. This provides further contextual information for MK.

4 Further information relating to MKP can be found using the following link: <http://www.mkweb.co.uk/mkpartnership/home.asp>.

1.2.2 Demographic Structure

Population

Table 1.2 'Population of Milton Keynes' opposite shows the population figures for Milton Keynes as at June 2006. It also includes a comparison to the total population of Milton Keynes as reported in the previous AMR⁽⁵⁾

Table 1.2 Population of Milton Keynes

	Population
Population of Milton Keynes at Designation 1967	60,000
Population of Milton Keynes June 2006	222,350
Population increase compared to June 2005	3,694

Table 1.3 'Population Projections for Milton Keynes, 2006' shows the population projections for Milton Keynes for 2006⁽⁶⁾.

Table 1.3 Population Projections for Milton Keynes, 2006

Age Range	Males	Females	Total
0-4	7,912	7,634	15,546
5-15	16,897	15,644	32,542
16-17	3,051	2,881	5,933
18-19	3,119	2,680	5,799
20-24	7,465	6,516	13,981
25-44	35,763	34,631	70,392
45-59	22,532	22,223	44,752
60-64	4,973	4,864	9,819
65-74	6,045	6,521	12,564
75+	4,181	6,834	10,716
Total	111,940	110,411	222,351

5 Source: MKi Observatory

6 Source: MKi Observatory, Social Atlas 2007, available to view using the following link:
<http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/download/ookpzn55o3ky3hrxppxyf4ql/5443/SocialAtlas2007Internet.pdf>

The largest proportion of the population comprises those in the 25-44 and 45-59 age groups, representing 52% of the total population of Milton Keynes.

In comparison to the previous monitoring year the population projection indicates:

- An increase in the male population by 3,353;
- An increase in the female population by 341.

Future Population Growth

Figure 1.2 'Population Growth Projections' shows the projected future population growth of Milton Keynes up to 2016⁽⁷⁾

Figure 1.2 Population Growth Projections

End of June	Milton Keynes Expanded City	Outside city	Milton Keynes Borough	East Flank	West Flank
2001	177,500	35,200	212,710	3,180	23,940
2002	179,040	35,110	214,140	4,080	24,920
2003	180,600	35,140	215,710	4,830	25,920
2004	181,590	35,140	216,730	5,890	29,140
2005	183,080	35,410	218,480	6,120	30,050
2006	186,560	35,790	222,350	7,250	31,400
2007	190,800	36,140	226,950	8,030	32,180
2008	196,860	36,840	233,700	9,330	32,970
2009	202,780	37,330	240,110	10,510	34,220
2010	208,400	37,570	245,970	11,570	35,880
2011	213,440	37,580	251,020	12,430	37,570
2012	218,540	37,510	256,050	13,250	39,440
2013	223,690	37,420	261,110	14,090	41,200
2014	228,900	37,350	266,250	14,970	42,940
2015	234,140	37,270	271,410	15,650	44,760

The AMR for 2005/06 demonstrated that a high rate of population growth had been experienced up to now in Milton Keynes. This trend is expected to continue, at a slower rate of growth than that previously predicted.

It is estimated that by June 2015 the population of the borough will have increased by a further 40,960 compared to the population at June 2006 (shown in Table 1.2 'Population of Milton Keynes').

Household Types

The 2004/05 AMR provided information relating to household composition, based upon the 2001 Census. There is no new data regarding this contextual indicator; it is unlikely to be available until the next Census in 2011.

Ethnic composition

Table 1.4 'Ethnic Composition of Milton Keynes, Household Profile 2006' shows the ethnic composition of Milton Keynes based on a sample of the resident population⁽⁸⁾ and shows that:

- The **largest** ethnic minority groups as at 2006 are Black African (2.9%) and Indian (2.4%).
- The **smallest** ethnic minority groups as at 2006 are Asian (0.2%) and Mixed white (0.1%)

7 Source: MKi Observatory, Population Bulletin 2006/07, which can be viewed at: <http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/download/ec2z5y45vvhwgm55ad0xr155/4418/PopulationBulletin20067.pdf>

8 Source: Milton Keynes Household Survey 2006.

1 Background

Table 1.4 Ethnic Composition of Milton Keynes, Household Profile 2006

Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
British	2,049	84.8%
Irish	30	1.2%
Other White	52	2.2%
White and Black Caribbean	7	0.3%
Other Mixed	6	0.2%
White and Asian	3	0.1%
White and Black African	10	0.4%
Indian	58	2.4%
Other Asian	12	0.5%
Bangladeshi	16	0.7%
Pakistani	28	1.1%
Black Caribbean	28	1.1%
Other Black	11	0.4%
Black African	69	2.9%
Chinese	17	0.7%
Other	21	0.9%
Total	2415	100.0%

Health

Average Life Expectancy

Table 1.5 'Average Life Expectancy at Birth, 2006' shows the average life expectancy at birth in 2006.

Table 1.5 Average Life Expectancy at Birth, 2006

	Years
Total Persons	78.6
Males	76.7
Females	80.4

Standard mortality ratio

The standardised mortality ratio in 2006 was 101.

Percentage Good General Health

The most recent data is found in the 2001 Census and indicates that 72.5% of Milton Keynes population has good general health.

Employment

In the previous AMR no data was available regarding the occupational groups of the economically active population of Milton Keynes. Data was provided for an alternative indicator, Employment Status by Level of

Qualification, which is considered to be relevant to Milton Keynes in its role as a growth area.

For the period January 06 - December 2006 data is now available regarding both indicators⁹.

Table 1.6 'Occupational Groups of Working Population' below shows that since the Census, 2001 (shown in AMR 2004/05):

- The largest increase in employees has been in Professional Occupations (increase of 6093);
- The largest decrease in employees has been Process, Plant & Machine Operators (decrease of 7600)

Table 1.7 'Employment Status by Level of Qualification' below shows that as of 2005:

- 43,600 people in employment had achieved an NVQ4 or higher qualification, representing 30.3% of the working population. This compares to 31,700 in the previous AMR (27.2%)
- 17,500 people in employment had no qualifications, representing 12.1% of the working population. This compares to 11,200 in the previous AMR (9.6%)
- The percentage of people in employment achieving an NVQ4 qualification or higher has increased since 2004 but likewise those with no qualifications has also increased.

9 The data can also be viewed using the following link:
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431757/report.aspx?town=milton%20keynes>

Table 1.6 Occupational Groups of Working Population

Occupational Group	Total working population MK	%MK	%SE	%Great Britain
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION	111,100			
Managers and Senior Officials	20,600	17.8	17.3	15.0
Professional Occupations	18,400	15.9	13.8	13.0
Associate Prof & Tech Occupations	15,000	13.0	15.4	14.3
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	17,300	15.0	12.5	12.1
Skilled Trades Occupations	9,200	7.9	10.1	10.9
Personal Service Occupations	6,500	5.6	8.1	8.0
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	9,100	7.8	7.3	7.7
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	700	6.1	5.2	7.3
Elementary occupations	12,200	10.5	10.2	11.4

Table 1.7 Employment Status by Level of Qualification

	Milton Keynes (numbers)	Milton Keynes(%)	South East(%)	Great Britain(%)
NVQ4 and above	43,600	30.3	30.5	27.4
NVQ3 and above	67,300	46.7	49.4	45.3
NVQ2 and above	96,900	67.2	68.0	63.8
NVQ1 and above	118,800	82.4	82.7	77.7
Other qualifications	7,800	5.4	7.7	8.5
No qualifications	17,500	12.1	9.6	13.8

Literacy and numeracy levels

Table 1.8 'Literacy and Numeracy Levels' illustrates the percentage of the working age population achieving different levels of literacy and numeracy.

Table 1.8 Literacy and Numeracy Levels

	Milton Keynes	South East	England & Wales
Literacy			
Entry Level	7.45	12.00	16.00
Level 1	44.73	37.00	40.00
Level 2	47.81	51.00	44.00
Numeracy			
Entry Level	50.58	41.00	46.00
Level 1	26.79	27.00	28.00
Level 2	22.63	32.00	25.00

Literacy

- The proportion of the working age population of Milton Keynes with entry level results (below low level GCSE results) is lower than the national average.
- Level 1 and level 2 results (low level and high level GCSE results) for literacy in Milton Keynes are higher than the national average.

Numeracy

- The proportion of the working age population of Milton Keynes with entry level results is higher than the average

for the South East and England as a whole.

- Both level 1 and level 2 results for numeracy in Milton Keynes are lower than the national average.

Job density

Table 1.9 Job Density

	Milton Keynes (jobs)	Milton Keynes (density)	South East (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs density	146,000	1.00	0.88	0.84

The job density in Milton Keynes as at 2005 is 1.00, as shown in Table 1.9 'Job Density'. It can be seen that the job density is higher than that for the South East and for Great Britain.

Gross weekly pay

- The average weekly full time earnings in Milton Keynes in 2006 were £471.
- The average annual full time earnings in Milton Keynes in 2006 were £24,498.

Percentage of working age based on total population

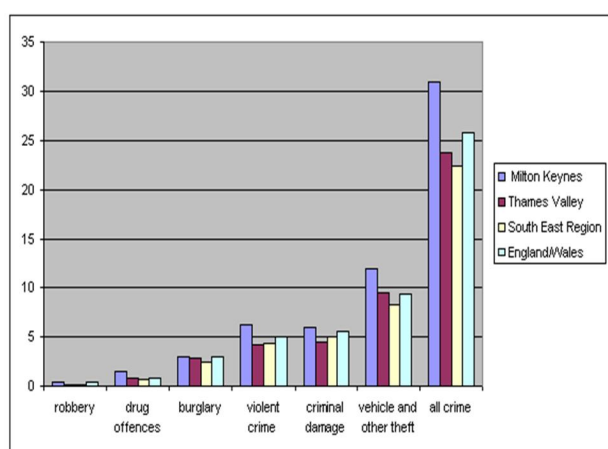
- The percentage of Working Age based on the total population in 2006 was 67.76%.
- The percentage of Working Age that were economically active was 83.6%.
- The percentage of Working Age that were economically inactive was 16.4%.

1.2.3 Socio-cultural issues

Crime rates

Figure 1.3 'Crime rates per 1000 population 2005-2006' shows the crime rates per 1000 population 2005-2006⁽¹⁰⁾.

Figure 1.3 Crime rates per 1000 population 2005-2006



The total crime rate (per 1000 population) in Milton Keynes was 31, which was above national average of 26 and above that for Thames Valley (24) and South East England (22).

The vehicle crime rate at 12 (per 1000 population) was higher in comparison to the national and regional level (9 and 8).

The drug related offences rate in Milton Keynes was significantly high at 1.5 (per 1000 population) in comparison to the national and regional level of 0.9 and 0.6.

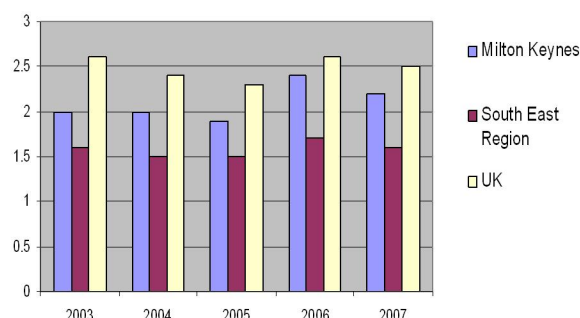
In comparison to the previous AMR:

- Overall crime rate in Milton Keynes has decreased from 32 to 31 (per 1000 population). In the South East and England/Wales this figure has not changed in comparison to 2004-05.

Unemployment level

Figure 1.4 'Unemployment in Milton Keynes: Claimants Rate 2003-2007' shows unemployment in Milton Keynes, Claimants Rate 2003 - 2007⁽¹¹⁾.

Figure 1.4 Unemployment in Milton Keynes: Claimants Rate 2003-2007



Claimants rate in Milton Keynes decreased from 2.4 in 2006 to 2.2 in 2007. In 2006/07 claimants' rate also went down in the South East and UK.

Average unemployment rate for period 2003–2007 in Milton Keynes was consistently lower than the national average but above the average for the South East region

10 Source: <http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk>

11 Source: [NOMIS](http://www.nomis.gov.uk) August 2007

Job Seekers Allowance

The percentage of the resident working age people that are Jobseekers Allowance claimants in Milton Keynes was 1.88% in March 2006.

The percentage of Jobseekers Allowance claimants in Milton Keynes was nearly 1% lower than the national average, but was above average for the South East region.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of deprivation at the small area level. The lower the rank the more deprived an area is. The IMD has not been updated since 2004 but it is expected that an update will be provided in Autumn 2007. Milton Keynes Social Atlas 2007 provides information relating to the IMD, identifying the wards of Woughton and Eaton Manor as being areas of deprivation ⁽¹²⁾.

LSOAs

The Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived 20% nationally has been identified as an appropriate contextual indicator. This is a new indicator based on the SA for the Core Strategy Preferred Options. Currently there are 13 LSOAs in Milton Keynes.

1.2.4 Economy

Household income

Figure 1.5 Average (median) Annual Earnings 2003 - 2007

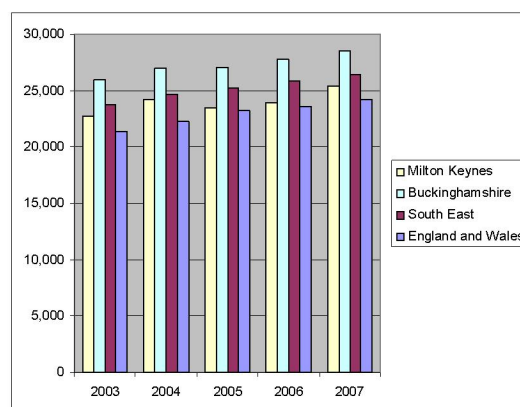


Figure 1.5 'Average (median) Annual Earnings 2003 - 2007' shows gross annual earnings (full time employment) for the period 2003 - 2007:

- The average (median) gross annual earnings in Milton Keynes were £25,455.
- This was 5% higher than the average in England and Wales; 4% lower than average in the South East; 11% lower than average in Buckinghamshire.

Compared to 2006:

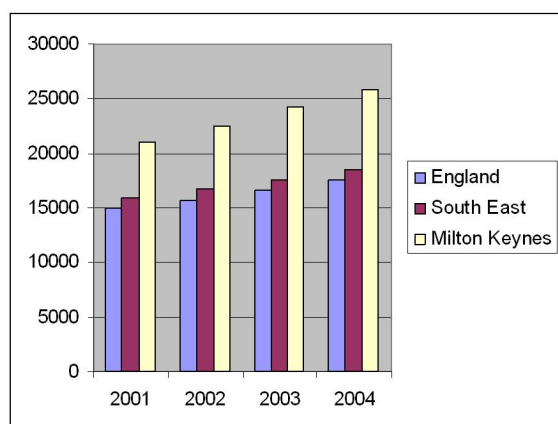
- The average earnings in Milton Keynes rose by 6.2%.
- This increase was higher than in England and Wales (2.7% increase) and in the South East (2.1% increase).

12 The Social Atlas 2007 is available using the following link:
<http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/download/20pnxab4ejbdov5535a2bvm1/5443/SocialAtlas2007Internet.pdf>

Economic productivity (GVA per capita)

Figure 1.6 'Gross Value Added (GVA) per Capita' shows the Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita for 2004, which is the latest data available.

Figure 1.6 Gross Value Added (GVA) per Capita



The GVA per capita for 2001–2004 was increasing across Milton Keynes, the South East and England.

Milton Keynes had a much higher GVA per capita than the rest of the South East and England.

Business survival rate

Table 1.10 'Business Survival Rate, 2002 - 2004' shows the business survival rate (the proportion of businesses that remain registered for VAT, one year after their initial registration)⁽¹³⁾.

Table 1.10 Business Survival Rate, 2002 - 2004

	Milton Keynes	South East	England
2002	92	93.3	92.1
2003	94	93.9	93
2004	93	92.8	92.1

The current business survival rate for Milton Keynes compares well to the South East region and the English Average.

Since 2002, the improvement in the survival rate of new businesses in Milton Keynes, when compared to the rest of the South East and England, suggests the city is a good location for new business location.

Enterprise - VAT registrations

Table 1.11 'VAT Registrations, 2001 - 2005' shows the number of enterprises registering for VAT each year⁽¹⁴⁾.

Table 1.11 VAT Registrations, 2001 - 2005

	England and Wales	South East	Milton Keynes
2001	155485	27250	790
2002	162200	28655	810
2003	175395	30755	860
2004	167605	28795	945
2005	162070	27695	865

13 This is a new indicator for the AMR, based on the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy Preferred Options document. It will be used to provide a baseline for future AMRs.

14 This is a new indicator for the AMR, based on the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy Preferred Options document. It will be used to provide a baseline for future AMRs.

House price level

Table 1.12 'Average House Prices for Properties in Milton Keynes' compares the house prices at the start of the monitoring period to those in January 2007⁽¹⁵⁾. In comparison to the previous AMR this would seem to indicate:

- New housing - a shift in buying patterns to smaller properties (1 bed flats or 1-2 bed executive apartments);
- Second-hand housing, a shift away from 3 bed detached to other property types but an increase in demand for 4 bed and over;
- Market rent, a shift away from 4 bed and over luxury houses (double garage) and 1-2 bed executive apartments to other property types, creating a more even pattern of market rent.

15 Data is currently not available for March 2007. However, there are a number of significant price changes that reflect the house buying patterns in the borough.

1 Background

Table 1.12 Average House Prices for Properties in Milton Keynes

Type of Property	New Houses		Second-hand houses		Market Rent per month unfurnished	
	Apr 06	Jan 07	Apr 06	Jan 07	Apr 06	Jan 07
1 bed flat	135,000	145,995	106,770	123,790	475	515
2 bed house/2-3 bed flat with parking	199,995	159,000	135,350	136,120	600	660
3 bed semi/terraced/town house	211,850	226,975	187,170	191,700	720	750
3 bed detached house	278,000	239,830	227,705	220,375	785	825
4 bed detached (single garage)	288,970	219,970	263,640	279,960	1,090	1,125
4+ bed luxury (double garage)	420,300	404,990	426,830	443,510	1,610	1,595
1-2 bed executive apartment	136,125	174,390	170,985	197,850	835	755
4+ bed town house (garage)	275,980	N/A	240,140	306,040	1,200	1,660
National Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

This section reviews progress in implementing the Council's current Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2006 - 2009⁽¹⁶⁾. In reviewing progress, it reports the achievement of milestones over the monitoring period, provides an update on document implementation up to December 2007 and looks at progress towards meeting future milestones.

2.1 Overview

Regional / Sub-regional progress

The South East Plan covers Milton Keynes and the whole of the South East. Regional Spatial Strategy 9 - the South East Plan was submitted to the Government in March 2006. Consultation on the plan ran from March 31st until 23rd June 2006, with the Examination in Public (EIP) taking place between 28th November 2006 and 30th March 2007. The findings of The Panel were published in August 2007.

The Milton Keynes and South Midlands sub-regional strategy (SRS) was adopted in March 2005 and provides the basis for the preparation of the South East Plan and the Local Development Framework. The RSS and SRS detail how many homes are needed to meet the future needs of people in the region, policies for the location of employment, and safeguarding the environment.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The findings of the first AMR and further monitoring resulted in a review of the Milton Keynes LDS in October 2006. The changes

were mainly minor amendments to LDS milestones and key stages in the preparation of new documents and were reported in the previous AMR. The Milton Keynes LDS was agreed with the Government Office in October 2006. There was a partial review of the document in February 2007 to reflect the withdrawal of the Wolverton Area Action Plan from the scheme, which was agreed with the Government Office in March 2007.

The Council is not currently proposing to make amendments to the LDS for the forthcoming year. It will, however continually monitor progress towards planned milestones, taking into account staffing resources and other issues that could affect delivery.

The Council has begun production of the Transport Infrastructure SPD, which was listed as a reserved document in the 2006-2009 LDS. This has been made possible due to the availability of additional resources from the Council's Transport division.

Reserve Documents

There are areas of work that were programmed in the previous LDS that may not be completed to allow for priority documents to be progressed. Should the Council achieve good progress against the milestones for DPD preparation and/or find additional resources available, the Council may introduce them to the LDS. There were two documents listed in the 2006-2007 LDS, one of which has now begun production. The other additional document the Council has

16 All LDF documents are prepared by the Development Plans Team of Milton Keynes Council except where stated.

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

on the reserve list is the CMK Planning Obligations SPD. Production of this document has yet to begin.

Replacement Milton Keynes Local Plan progress

The Milton Keynes Local Plan was formally adopted in December 2005 and has replaced the Adopted Borough of Milton Keynes Local Plan (1995) in its entirety. Under the interim arrangements of the new Planning System all policies in the new Local Plan are saved in their entirety for 3 years (until December 2008). In the meantime, each emerging Development Plan Document will indicate which policies in the adopted Local Plan they will supersede or replace.

Minerals Local Plan progress

The Milton Keynes Minerals Local Plan was adopted in April 2006. It replaced the Minerals Local Plan for Buckinghamshire (January

1995) in its entirety. A future revision to the LDS will include a possible requirement for updating the policies of the Minerals Local Plan.

New Local Development Documents

The first AMR (2004/5) identified the requirement for introducing a series of new documents for inclusion within the review of the MK Local Development Scheme to progress work on the replacement Local Development Framework and provide supplementary guidance for Policies listed in the Local Plan. These were included in the revised LDS of October 2006.

These documents have been progressed as per the LDS timetable. Monitoring of the progress of the new documents can be seen in 2.2 'Progress of Milton Keynes LDF'

2.1.1 Current position

Table 2.1 'Status of MK Local Planning Documents' shows the status of MK Local Planning Documents as at April 2007.

Table 2.1 Status of MK Local Planning Documents

Document	Status	Date of Adoption	Amend LDF?
Milton Keynes Local Plan	Adopted	December 2005	No change
MK Minerals Local Plan	Adopted	April 2006	No change
Waste Local Plan for Buckinghamshire	Adopted	March 1997	No change

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.2 'DPDs in the current LDS' shows the DPDs in the 2006-2009 LDS. It compares the timing of milestones for the DPDs, which should have been achieved in the period April 06 – March 07, with actual milestone achievements during that period. The milestone are those set out in the 2006-2009 LDS, which was the agreed timetable for the monitoring period⁰.

Over the last monitoring period three new SPD were due to be adopted. These have all now been adopted (although two were outside the April 06- March 07 monitoring period).

- Sustainable Construction SPD- adopted March 2007
- Affordable Housing SPD- adopted July 2007
- MK Urban Development Area Tariff SPD- adopted November 2007

Table 2.2 DPDs in the current LDS

DPD	Last milestone in 06-07 according to the 2006-2007 LDS	Time according to first LDS	Time achieved	Mitigating factors	Score
Core Strategy	Issues and options	December 2006	No scoring milestone in the monitoring year	-	3
Waste DPD	Submission to the SoS	January 2007	January 2007	-	4
Allocations (Housing and Employment) DPD	No milestones in the period	Issues and options due June August 2008	No scoring milestone in the monitoring year	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	10
Mean					3.33

The score for all the DPDs in the authority is added up and divided by the number of DPDs to produce a mean score. Where a DPD did not have a planned milestone in the year, it is regarded as scoring 3.

Position at December 2007

Post March 2007:

- The first relevant Core Strategy milestone has passed (Preferred Options). The deadline for this was September/October 2007. The deadline was met and this will be reported in the Council's AMR next year.
- The Waste DPD Examination also took place in September 2007. This was inline with the planned milestone set out for 2007-2008 and will be reported in next years AMR.

2.2 Progress of Milton Keynes LDF

The following tables show the progress of LDF documents against the councils current LDS 2006 - 2009. All LDF documents are prepared by the Development Plans Team of Milton Keynes Council, except where specified.

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.3 Statement of Community Involvement

STAGE	LDS 2006 – 2009		PROGRESS AGAINST MILESTONES
Reg.25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders	February - May 2005	Meetings with MKP Officers, Community Involvement Officer, and relevant MKC officers January – April.
Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	June / July 2005	Consultation Questionnaire to all Local Plan contacts June. Audit of consultation activities and consultancy advice June – October
Reg. 28	Submission to SoS	April 2006	No change.
	Pre-examination meeting	September 2006	No pre-examination meeting required
	Examination (no Examination hearing required)	October 2006	No examination hearing required
	Adoption	April 2007	Adopted December 2006
Progress towards milestones has been achieved. The SCI was adopted in December 2006 four months ahead the schedule. No amendments are anticipated.			

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.4 Core Strategy and Key Diagram

STAGE		LDS 2006 – 2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
	Evidence Gathering		
Reg. 25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders		
	Consultation on Issues and Options document	December 2006 – March 2007	Consultation on the Issues and Options for 12 weeks from December 2006
Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	September – October 2007	Consultation on the Preferred Options began in September for 6 weeks
	Preparation of Submission Document		
Reg. 28	Submission to SoS	February 2008	See note below
	Pre-examination meeting		
	Examination	September 2008	n/a
	Estimated adoption	March 2009	n/a
Issues with staff resources may see some slippage in the date of submission.No amendments are anticipated in the LDS			

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.5 Waste DPD

STAGE		LDS 2006 – 2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
	Evidence Gathering	April 2005	Achieved (continuous from Dec 2004).
Reg. 25	Preparation of Issues and Options in consultation with key stakeholders		
	Consultation on Issues and Options document	August September 2005	15 Aug – 30 Sept 2005.
Reg. 26	Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	August September 2006	Consultation took place for 6 weeks from 17th August 2006
	Preparation of Submission Document		
Reg. 28	Submission to SoS	January 2007	The document was submitted on 31st January 2007
	Pre-examination meeting	July 2007	The pre-exam meeting took place in July
	Examination	September 2007	The examination commenced 3rd October 2007 for 3 days.
	Estimated adoption	April 2008	n/a
Prepared by Minerals and Waste planning team in conjunction with the Council's Waste Strategy Department – Milton Keynes Council. The Council expects to receive the Inspectors Report in December 2007/January 2008 in preparation for an April adoption date. No amendments anticipated to the LDS.			

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.6 Central CMK SPD (formerly known as Heart of the City Masterplan SPD)

STAGE	LDS 2006 – 2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
Preparation	March – June 2005	Preparation commenced in early 2005 but delay in production of draft SPD (see note below).
Public participation on draft SPD	March 2006	Early stakeholder participation achieved, but formal public participation to be undertaken in early 2006.
Estimated adoption	October 2006	Adopted on in December 2006
The CMK Team at Milton Keynes Partnership manage the production of this document in consultation with a joint MKP/MKC officer team. First milestone not yet reached. The LDS will be updated when required.		

Table 2.7 Allocations (Housing & Employment) DPD

STAGE	LDS 2006-2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
Consultation on Issues and Options document	June-August 2008	The first milestone is yet to be reached
Public participation: Preferred Options & Proposals	September-October 2009	n/a
Preparation of Submission Document		
Submission to SoS	May June 2010	n/a
Pre-examination meeting	October 2010	n/a
Examination	January 2011	n/a
Estimated adoption	September 2011	n/a
Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work in consultation with MKP. First milestone not yet reached. The LDS will be updated when required		

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.8 MK Urban Development Area Tariff SPD

STAGE	LDS 2006-2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
Preparation	March-August 2006	Preparation began in March 2006
Public participation on draft SPD	See note below	Issued for consultation in July 2007
Estimated adoption	n/a	Adopted November 2007
Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work in consultation with MKP. The MK Urban Development Area Tariff SPD was drafted for consultation and was published when the first Framework Legal Agreement under the Tariff system was signed. This took place in July 2007 on advice from the Council's Legal Section. The document was adopted in November 2007.		

Table 2.9 Affordable Housing SPD

STAGE	LDS 2006 – 2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
Preparation	August 2006	Preparation began with the production of the Local Housing Assessment. Delays at this stage pushed the timetable back.
Public participation on draft SPD	October- November 2006	Started January 2007
Estimated adoption	March 2007	Adopted July 2007
The document was adopted in July 2007. The delay in adoption was due to the delay in production of the Local Housing Assessment. No amendments to the LDS are anticipated.		

2 Progress on LDF & LDS Implementation

Table 2.10 Sustainable Construction SPD

STAGE	LDS 2006-2009	PROGRESS AGAINST LDS TIMETABLE
Preparation	December 2005	Began in December 2005
Public participation on draft SPD	December 2006	Started 19th December 2006
Estimated adoption	March 2007	April 2007
Milton Keynes Council are responsible for leading the work in consultation with MKP and other major stakeholders. The document has been adopted. No amendments to the LDS are anticipated.		

3 Core Output Indicators

This section details information collected on the core output indicators as identified in the Government's guidance: Local Development Monitoring (2005). Core output indicators are used to monitor economical, environmental and physical change against the implementation of planning policies and LDF targets. The majority of core output indicators detail information collected during the period 1st April 2006 – 31st March 2007.

In cases where a gap in data collected by the Council has been identified; these are detailed and should be addressed in the next Annual Monitoring Report.

3.1 Business Development

Indicator 1a - Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

The amount of floor space developed for employment by type for the monitoring period is provided in Table 3.1 'Amount of floorspace developed for employment, April 06 - March 07' and this shows that:

- Use Class B8 constituted the highest floor space developed for employment. This was consistent with the 2005/06 figures.
- In total there was a minimal increase of 38 m² in total amount of floor space (net) developed for employment compared to the 2005/06 AMR (11464 m² compared to 11236 m²).

Table 3.1 Amount of floorspace developed for employment, April 06 - March 07

Use Class	Floor Space Loss (m ²)	Floor Space Gain (m ²)
B1 (a)	2864	4822
B1 (b)	0	0
B1(c)	0	0
B2	3227	1628
B8	2575	13680
Total	8666	20130

Indicator 1b - Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF

A comparison of net gain (floor space gain reduced by floor space loss) in office development (B1a) between 2004 and 2007 is provided in Figure 3.1 'B1(a) Net Gain Floor Space 2004-2007'. It shows that there was:

- A significant reduction in the amount of office floor space developed in 2006/07 compared to previous years; and
- A total net loss of 14,282 m² in the development of additional general industry (B2) floor space between 2004/05 and 2006/7.

The majority of development (94%) took place within areas allocated for employment in Milton Keynes Proposals Map.

Figure 3.1 B1(a) Net Gain Floor Space 2004-2007

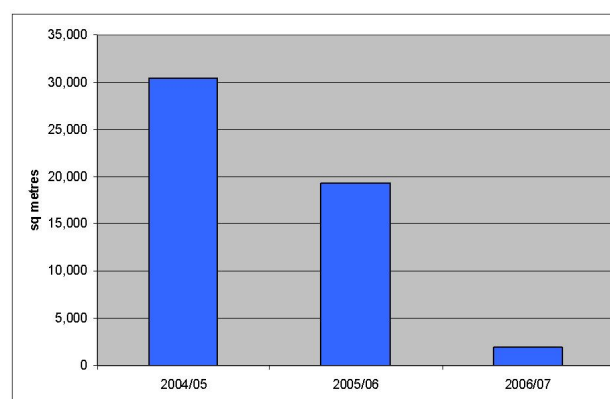


Table 3.2 'Amount of Land Developed for Employment in Development Areas' shows that in Development Areas:

- Storage and Distribution (Use Class B8) accounted for almost 72% of all development; and
- Office development (B1a) accounted for 20% of all completed floor space.

Table 3.2 Amount of Land Developed for Employment in Development Areas

Use Class	Floor Space Loss (m ²)	Floor Space Gain (m ²)
B1 (a)	2624	3732
B1 (b)	0	0
B1(c)	0	0
B2	2697	1628
B8	2328	13,539
Total	7649	18,899

Indicator 1c - Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land.

Table 3.3 'Percentage of Land Developed for Employment on Brownfield Sites' shows that:

- The percentage of B2 and B8 employment floor space developed on brownfield sites have increased since the

2005/06 period during which only 18% of B2 and 42% of B8 classes were completed on previously developed land.

- The employment floor space developed on brownfield sites made up 97% of the total. This represents a significant increase compared to 43% in 2005/06.

Table 3.3 Percentage of Land Developed for Employment on Brownfield Sites

Use Class	Total Floor Space Brownfield Sites (m ²)	% of Brownfield Development as a total of all sites
B1 (a)	4302	89%
B1 (b)	0	0
B1 (c)	0	0
B2	1628	100%
B8	13680	100%
Total	19610	97%

Indicator 1d - Employment Land Supply by type

Table 3.4 'Sites Defined & Allocated in the MK Local Plan Proposals Map' and Table 3.5 'Sites with Planning Permission Granted' show relevant information for this indicator. It should be noted that these figures do not include all extant permissions. The figures provided show that:

- There has been a large increase in the amount of employment floor space granted planning permission since the previous year; and
- The overall employment floor space in this category increased more than 350% compared to 2005/06 and 30% compared to 2004/05.

3 Core Output Indicators

Table 3.4 Sites Defined & Allocated in the MK Local Plan Proposals Map

Use Class	Total employment land supply (hectares)	% of employment land supply
B1	64	5
B1/B8	15	1
B2/B8	253	21
B1/B2/B8	601	50
B1, B2, B8, B1/B8, B2/B8, B1/B2/B8	279	23
Total	1212	100

Table 3.5 Sites with Planning Permission Granted

Use Class	Floor space Gain (m ²)
B1 (a)	62,196
B2	3,105
B8	18,376
B1/B2	0
B1a/B8	4,045
B2/B8	1,800
B1/B2/B8	26,217
Total	115,739

Indicator 1e - Losses of employment land

Table 3.6 'Loss of Employment Land due to Completion of Development' provides relevant information for this indicator and shows that:

- Compared to the previous monitoring period the loss of employment floor space was negligible as it to just 5% of the losses recorded in 2005/06.
- The majority of employment floor space loss was to Use Class D1 - non-residential institutions (38%) and Sui Generis (39%).

Table 3.6 Loss of Employment Land due to Completion of Development

Use Class	Floor Space Loss (m ²)	Loss within employment area defined and allocated in the local plan (m ²)	Non-employment development gain (m ²)
B1 (a)	1,129	909	A1 (119m ²), A2 (65m ²), C3 (190m ²), D1 (725m ²)
B1 (b)	0	0	0
B1(c)	0	0	0
B2	772	242	SG (772m ²)
B8	97	60	D1 (37m ²), D2 (60m ²)
Total	1,998	1211	A1 (119m ²), A2 (65m ²), C3 (190m ²), D1 (762 m ²), D2 (60m ²), SG772m ²)

Indicator 1f - Amount of employment land lost to residential development

Table 3.7 'Amount of Employment Land Lost to Completed Residential Development' indicates that for the period April 2006 – March 2007:

- The amount of floor space loss from employment to residential development due to completion was 220 m². This loss was from Use Class B1(a) i.e. offices and was similar to 2005/06;
- The amount of floor space lost from employment to residential development through the granting of planning permission (although not yet developed) is 11,709 m². This loss will again be from Use Class B1(a) but mainly from B2 and and also B8; and
- In comparison to the 2005/06 figure of 632 m², there is a significant increase in the amount of employment floor space that has been given planning permission for residential use.

Table 3.7 Amount of Employment Land Lost to Completed Residential Development

Use Class	Loss of employment land to residential development (m ²)	
	Due to completion of development	Sites for which planning permission has been granted
B1a	220	118
B1b	0	0
B1c	0	0
B2	0	11451
B8	0	140

Implications for planning policy

- The figures show that large footprint warehouse development continues to account for the largest amount of new employment floor space in the borough. This is not consistent with the aspiration to move towards a more knowledge based economy. Coupled with the fall in the development of office floor space, it appears that more needs to be done to secure premises that will be able to attract knowledge based businesses.
- The locations of development are consistent with those shown on the proposals map, suggesting that the locational characteristics that underpinned the designations were accurate.
- The increase in the level employment floor space being provided on brownfield land is encouraging. Combined with the relatively small loss of employment land to non-employment uses, it would suggest that the existing employment land designations are in the process of adjusting to the requirements of today's economy.

3.2 Housing

Indicator 2a - Housing Trajectory

Table 3.8 'Housing Trajectory 2001-2011', Table 3.9 'Housing Trajectory 2011-2021' and Figure 3.2 'Housing Trajectory 2006 based on JHDT Delivery Program' show Milton Keynes Council's proposed housing trajectory and the approach to the development of a deliverable housing trajectory. The trajectory shows past and projected housing completions between 2001 and 2021 in line with the Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MK&SMSRS) timetable.

The red "monitor" line shows how many dwellings above or below the planned rate is being delivered in MK at any point in time. The areas where the trend line moves below 0 the strategy is under delivering relative to its requirement.

The Orange "manage" line represents the annual number of completions needed to meet the strategic plan total, taking into account any shortfalls or surpluses from both previous and future years.

Table 3.8 Housing Trajectory 2001-2011

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Past Completions	1231	1183	1133	1360	1795	1660					
Projected Completions *1							1900	2600	3100	2700	2500
Cumulative Completions	1231	2414	3547	4907	6702	8362	10262	12862	15962	18662	21162
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)*2	1580	1580	1580	1580	1580	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	2200
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-349	-746	-1193	-1413	-1198	-2538	-3638	-4038	-3938	-4238	-3938
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	2993	2298	2360	2433	2500	2547	2610	2664	2670	2631	2624
Maximum Potential Completions *3					0	0	2526	3473	4100	3637	3341
How Projected Completions are derived *4											
Projection Using 75% of potential completions					0	0	1895	2605	3075	2728	2506
Projection Using 75% of potential completions - Rounded					0	2100	1900	2600	3100	2700	2500

Table 3.9 Housing Trajectory 2011-2021

[illegible]

Notes

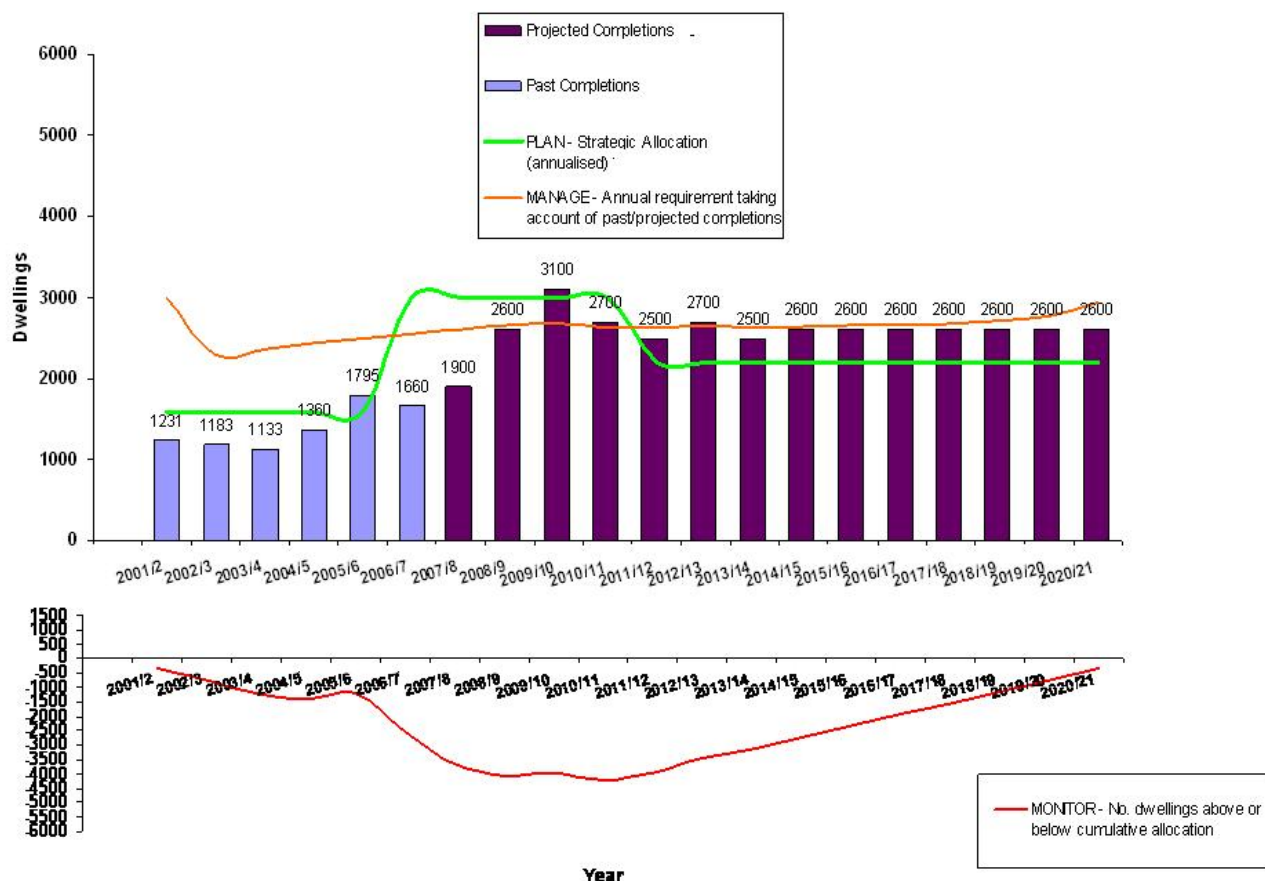
*1 New allocations will supplement the current Local Plan allocation under the MK&SMSRS growth strategy delivering on average 2,590 dwellings to 2021. It is assumed that new sites will start delivering after 2011 to make up the shortfall as sites currently planned begin to run out.

*2 Allocation - MK&SMSRS 2001-2011 = 22,900, MK&SMSRS requirement 2011-2021 = 22,000. Total requirement 2001-2021 = 44,900.

*3 The Maximum Potential Completions are derived from the forecast set for each active scheme by MKC, MKP and private developers each year and monitored by the Joint Housing Delivery Team (JHDT).

*4 The projected completions are derived by taking 75% of the maximum potential completions estimated across all sites. This is based upon what has been estimated and achieved in the past using actual against first year estimates, see sheet "% Actual set against Target". Note completions beyond 2011/12 assume new sites coming forward as part of the MK&SM allocations.

Figure 3.2 Housing Trajectory 2006 based on JHDT Delivery Program



Analysis of Housing Trajectory

During the last monitoring year (April 2006 – March 2007) a total of 1672 new dwellings were built. This was below last year's projection of 2100 houses. There were 12 losses to the overall dwelling stock as a result of demolition and re-builds. The net increase in dwellings was therefore 1660.

Further to the previous AMR's and the analysis of past trends, Milton Keynes Council still considers it over optimistic and unrealistic to be able to achieve the maximum potential level of housing delivery in the short term. It

has therefore developed what it considers to be a more realistic estimation of delivery up to 2021.

The annual target of housing completions set by the MK&SMSRS is 3000 for the period of 2006/07 - 2010/11. This target has not been achieved in the current monitoring year and the housing trajectory shows that it is only likely to be met once until 2011. For that reason a cumulative shortfall in housing delivery significantly increases between the period of 2006/07 - 2010/11. It is anticipated that from 2011 to 2021 this deficit will

gradually decrease. The trajectory indicates that from 2011 onwards housing completions will exceed the annual target of 2200.

The maximum potential completions line in the Housing Trajectory table details the total number of sites with planning permission and allocations identified for delivery in Milton Keynes. The maximum potential completions figure was derived from the forecast set for each active scheme by MKC, MKP and private developers on an annual basis. The Projected Completion rate adjusts the maximum potential delivery by deflating individual site forecasts by 25%.

Whilst forecasts for years 2011-2021 cannot as yet be set, the current Local Plan allocation at 2011, assuming targets are achieved, will see 26,238 dwellings remaining to be built. To conclude the actual completions forecast 2001 - 2021 is 44,562 against an actual target of 44,900. There is therefore a shortfall against target of 338 using the above methodology.

Housing delivery

Co-operation between Milton Keynes Council (MKC), Milton Keynes Partnership Committee (MKPC), the Housing Corporation and the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) has assisted increased housing delivery in the Borough from 2004 onwards. This has been through the Joint Housing Delivery Team (JHDT). It aims to increase the housing completions in Milton Keynes. JHDT meets on a monthly basis. Actions include monthly progress reviews on new housing projects or developing detailed programmes for the joint delivery of key projects. JHDT has identified strategic risks that have the potential to

adversely affect housing delivery. The main risks that pose the most significant threat to delivery are:

- Under resourcing of staff or funds that can lead to delays in delivery forecast,
- Political changes (changes of Central/Local Government control),
- Problems with delivering key infrastructure

Each month JHDT monitors individual housing allocation sites and assesses them according to the risk which may affect delivery. The sites are ranked as red, amber and green according to the perceived risk. A significant amount of housing has been identified as being within the amber category, that is, there may be impediments to delivery, but that in the main these are problems that can be overcome. A major cause of projects being amber was the delay in signing the MK Urban Development Area Tariff. The Agreement was signed in March 2007. In October 2007 about one quarter of all developments has been identified as being within the amber category and less than 10 per cent of all identified sites has been ranked as red, that is, representing major risks.

It is expected that this work will help to increase the number of houses under construction.

Milton Keynes Partnership (MKP) anticipates that between 2006/07 and 2010/11 the number of "physical starts" should reach the range of 3,000 and 3,600 per annum. However, the approach taken by MKC is more cautious and is presented in figure below.

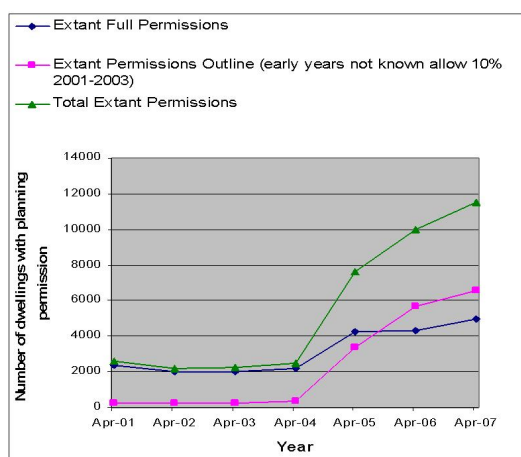
Physical completions are projected to rise to around the 3100 in 2009/10. This is largely because of the major schemes that have been

3 Core Output Indicators

in the pipeline and which it is anticipated will be completed during the Local Plan lifetime. It is important that further supply will need to be identified from 2011/12 onwards in order to maintain similar level of housing completions. The future growth areas will be identified in the Core Strategy and subsequently the Allocations Development Plan Document. It is crucial to monitor the production process of this document and identify any risks that may delay its adoption.

Figure 3.3 'Extant Planning Permissions April 2001-2006' provides related information.

Figure 3.3 Extant Planning Permissions April 2001-2006



'Annex A' identifies major sites of 200 or more dwellings with current planning permissions / allocations on a site-by-site basis and an anticipated yield. A total for all other sites below 200 dwellings is included in the table for completeness.

Indicator 2b - Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

Figure 3.4 Completions on brownfield and greenfield sites

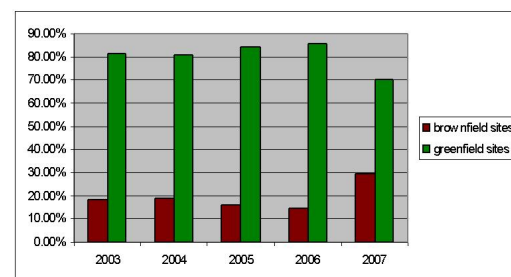


Figure 3.4 'Completions on brownfield and greenfield sites' provides relevant information and indicates that:

- From 2003 to 2006, on average 17% of all houses were built on brownfield sites
- In 2006/07 the amount of houses being built on previously developed land increased to 29.72%. This was almost 10% above the Local Plan target.

In considering these trends, it should be noted that Milton Keynes is a New Town and therefore most of its developments will take place on greenfield sites. It must also be stressed that Milton Keynes is a growth area. The total number of houses built on brownfield sites shows a steady growth from 220 in 2002/03 to over 500 dwellings in 2006/07.

The percentage of houses built on previously developed sites exceeded Milton Keynes Council Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) of 22% for 2006/07. However, taking into account local circumstances, especially

projected increases in housing delivery, achieving similar levels of dwellings built on brownfield land will be a very demanding task. It is envisaged that residential redevelopment of post industrial sites in Wolverton will help to achieve future BVPI targets.

Indicator 2c - Percentage of new dwellings completed at different densities

Table 3.10 Density of new dwelling completions

Density	Percentage completed
< 30 dws/ha	26%
30 - 50 dws/ha	44%
> 50 dws/ha	30%

Table 3.10 'Density of new dwelling completions' shows the density, expressed as dwellings per hectare (dws/ha), of new dwellings completed in the period April 2006 – March 2007, ⁽¹⁷⁾ and compared to the previous AMR indicates:

- A higher number of housing completions at low density (below 30 dws/ha) 26% compared to 11%;
- A similar number of housing completions at medium densities (30 - 50 dws/ha);
- A lower number of housing completions at high density (>50 dws/ha) 30% compared to 41%;
- A decrease in the average density of new dwellings built in Milton Keynes, from 40 to 36 dwellings per hectare.

Indicator 2d - Affordable housing completions

Table 3.11 'Affordable Housing Completions 2001-2006' provides relevant information for this indicator and shows:

- A decrease in affordable housing completions from 751 in 2005/06 to 491 ⁽¹⁸⁾.
- That affordable housing completions were slightly below the Local Plan and BVPI target of 30% affordable housing in new build developments.

17 Density relates to completed sites not actual completions of individual dwellings on sites

18 This is above the average affordable housing completions for the period 2002 and 2005 of 304

Table 3.11 Affordable Housing Completions 2001-2006

	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2005/6
MKC statistics – affordable dwellings	128	338	446	751	491
Total completed dwellings	1188	1133	1360	1795	1672
Affordable as % of total	11%	30%	33%	42%	29%

Additional Housing Completion Information

The majority of new residential developments in Milton Keynes have historically been houses. In 2006/07 however, flats constituted half of the completions, mostly with 2 bedrooms. This is shown in Figure 3.5 'Flats as a proportion of total housing completions in Milton Keynes Borough'.

Figure 3.5 Flats as a proportion of total housing completions in Milton Keynes Borough

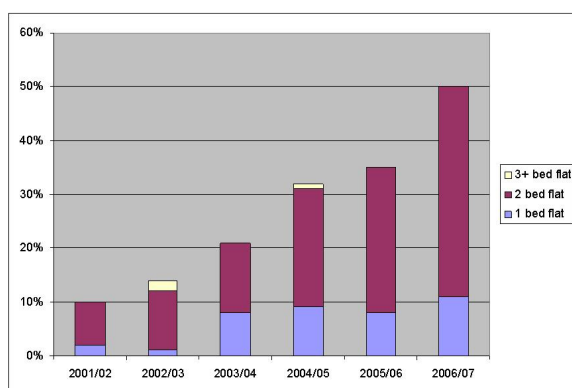
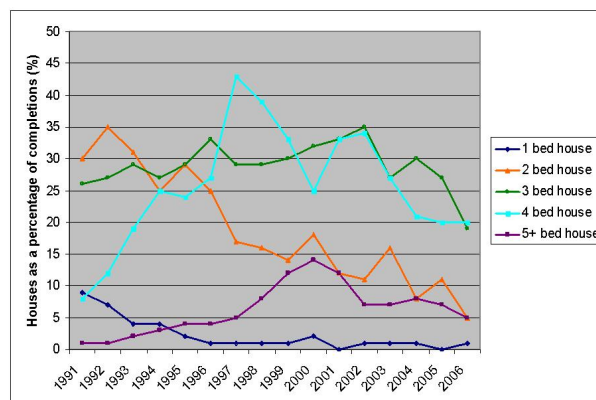


Figure 3.6 'Proportion and types of houses completed in Milton Keynes Borough' shows that there has been a long term decline in the

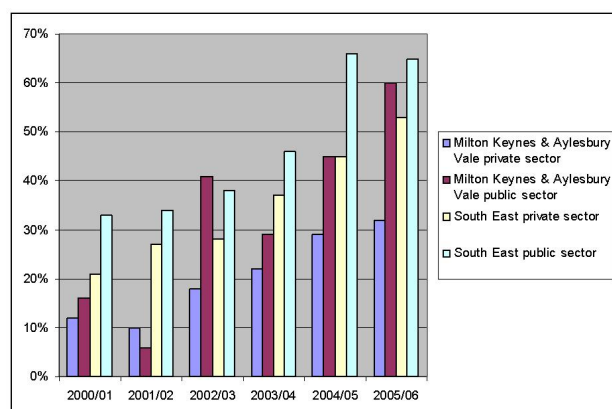
proportion of small houses (1 or 2 bed), from about 40% in 1991/2 to less than 10% in 2006/7.

Figure 3.6 Proportion and types of houses completed in Milton Keynes Borough



A similar change from houses to flats can also be observed in the South East Region. Figure 3.7 'Flats as a proportion of total housing completions' compares completions in Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale with figures for the region as a whole, for both the public and the private sector.

Figure 3.7 Flats as a proportion of total housing completions



The regional statistics indicate that the growth in building small flats has been at the expense of the building of small houses. The decline in the proportion of larger dwellings (3 bed +) has not been so significant. There are also other parts of the region, such as Berkshire and South Hampshire, where the proportion of flats has historically been consistently higher than in Milton Keynes ⁽¹⁹⁾.

A higher number in flats generally corresponds with a higher average housing density. This increased in the borough from an average of 26 dws/ha in 2000/01 to 40 dws/ha in 2005/06. (Also refer to Table 3.10 'Density of new dwelling completions')

The DTZ report on Housing Type and Size, commissioned jointly by SEERA and SEEDA, identifies a number of possible reasons for the increase in flats:

1. Permanent changes in market demand and development viability
2. The success of the 'buy to let' market and the growth in the private rented sector

3. Cyclical changes in the housing market
4. Changes to planning policy - including the emphasis on reusing brownfield sites and encouragement for higher densities
5. In the public sector, the funding regime for Registered Social Landlords, and evidence from housing needs surveys

Implications for planning policy

- There is ongoing pressure to ensure housing delivery continues at the required rate. The production of the Core Strategy, and the Allocations DPD, to follow will be integral to ensuring a continued supply of land is available to support delivery in the medium to long term.
- The increase in the development of brownfield sites is encouraging. However, it is noted that given the continued pressure for development and the limited number of brownfield opportunities, continuing the improved level of performance could be a problem. There may be scope for planning policy to look at developing a brownfield strategy to help encourage and facilitate brownfield development.
- The fall in average density has implications for a range of issues, including the efficient use of land and the provision of an effective public transport service. Future policy documents will need to ensure density policies support the delivery of developments that support a high quality of living whilst achieving other spatial objectives.
- The general trend in affordable housing completions is upward. However, given the fall in this years completions and the introduction of a revised mix in the

19 Source: Housing Type and Size in the South East, Final Report 2007, DTZ available online at: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/housing/docs/housing_type_and_size_main_report.pdf

Affordable Housing SPD, next years completions should be monitored closely to see if a policy revision is required.

3.3 Transport

Indicator 3a - Amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards

No monitoring is currently carried out regarding the amount of non-residential development within Use Class Orders A, B and D complying with car parking standards as set out in the Local Development Framework. Discussions have been ongoing with Development Control to establish how this could be done. The proposed solution is for monitoring to take place through Uniform, which is MKC's database of planning applications. Making the required change takes time and it is anticipated that monitoring information will be available for the next AMR.

Indicator 3b - Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of local services.

Table 3.12 'Bus service accessibility' provides an assessment of bus service accessibility from new development areas during the period 2006 – 07.

The following methodology has been applied:

- Only developments with 10 or more dwellings were included in the assessment;
- A development was considered as having accessibility to a major centre or the hospital by bus if it was located within 400 metres of a service with a daytime (Monday – Friday) frequency of at least two buses per hour that resulted in a total journey time of 30 minutes or less. A 10-minute time penalty was added to any service that required a change of bus.
- The benchmark, as published in the 2004/05 AMR, is not specific as to what is meant by 'local services'. For this assessment, accessibility has been measured to a major centre (CMK, Bletchley, Wolverton, Stony Stratford or Newport Pagnell) and the hospital; and

3 Core Output Indicators

Table 3.12 Bus service accessibility

Development (10+ dwellings)	No. of dwellings	Major Centre	Hospital
L/O CHURCH GREEN RD BLETCHLEY CAMPUS 2	50	50	50
FORMER POLAR FORD GARAGE	14	14	14
GARAGES OFF SAFFRON STREET	15	15	15
2A LENNOX ROAD	11	11	11
BRADVILLE RESERVE SITES 1 & 2	12	12	0
L/RO 43-73 BRADWELL ROAD	23	23	0
BROUGHTON PARCEL D SR	12	12	0
BROUGHTON PARCEL D SO	45	45	0
BROUGHTON SITES B1 B2 B3 AND B4 SALE	130	130	0
DOWNHEAD PARK RESERVE SITE 21	28	28	0
FISHERMEAD RES SITE 13 NEWLYN PLACE	23	23	23
GRANGE FARM SITE 10	102	102	0
GRANGE FARM SITE 11	58	58	0
GRANGE FARM LOCAL CENTRE	62	62	0
HEELANDS RESERVE SITE 2 (HPS)	32	32	32
PHASE 2 WHADDON ROAD	177	0	0
LEADENHALL SITE 7 PHOENIX DRIVE IR	14	14	0
MONKSTON PARK SITES 11 & 12	18	18	18
MONKSTON PARK SITE 13/14	35	35	35
MONKSTON PARK SITES 6, 9 & 10	64	64	64
MONKSTON PARK SITE 7 & 8	46	46	46
MONKSTON PARK SITE 3	130	130	130

Development (10+ dwellings)	No. of dwellings	Major Centre	Hospital
FORMER TILE CENTRE SO	25	25	25
FORMER TILE CENTRE	59	59	59
LAND AT 130 NEWPORT ROAD	20	20	20
IRON BRIDGE WORKS. TICKFORD STREET	17	17	0
OAKHILL SITES 5 AND 8	97	97	0
RESERVE SITE AT HUTTON AVENUE	14	14	14
OLDBROOK RESERVE SITE 9	10	10	10
WESTCROFT SITE 13 SO	11	11	0
WESTCROFT SITE 8 SALE	29	29	0
WESTCROFT SITE 6	68	68	0
WESTCROFT SITE 5	59	59	0
WESTCROFT SITE 15 SALE	46	46	0
WESTCROFT SITE14	43	43	0
WESTCROFT SITE 12 SO	28	28	0
WESTCROFT SITE 9	44	44	0
WESTCROFT SITE 15 SR	11	11	0
WESTCROFT SITE 13 SALE	23	23	0
WESTCROFT SITE 12 SR	18	18	0
Total	1,723	1,546	566
	2006/07	90%	33%

To summarise, accessibility is as follows:

- To a major centre 90%⁽²⁰⁾.
- To the hospital 33%

20 This is not 100 per cent because Kingsmead only has 1 bus per hour

Accessibility is low because most of the new development areas are served by bus services that do not operate directly to the hospital and passengers need to change at Central Milton Keynes. However, once at CMK there are a large number of buses that serve the hospital. This means that passengers should be able

to complete their onward journey easily. The journey times from the development areas are not excessive and even with having to change; most people should be able to reach the hospital within about 45 minutes.

3.4 Local Services

Indicator 4a - Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development

Table 3.13 Completed Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2006/07

Use Class	Gross Internal Floor space Loss	Gross Internal Floor Space Gain	Total Gross Internal Floor space (m ²)
A1	1392	1633	241
A2	0	1028	1028
B1 (a)	1129	3087	1958
D2	1405	2246	841

N.B. The amount of floor space shown for Use Class A1 is the amount of trading floor space.

Table 3.13 'Completed Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2006/07' shows that for the period April 06 – March 07:

- Use Class B1(a) (Business – offices) showed the highest gain in new floor space. Taking into account lost floor space, this contributed to the largest net increase in total floor space over the four use classes.
- Use Class A1 (Shops) showed the lowest overall level of gross floor space increase.
- Use Class A2 (Financial and Professional Services) had no gross internal floor space loss.

This is in contrast to the previous AMR report in which Use Class A1 accounted for the highest amount of completed development and Use Class A2 the lowest amount of completed development. This can be contributed in part to large footprint retail stores being developed in 2004/05 as enabling development for Stadium:MK.

Indicator 4b - Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres

The town centres in Milton Keynes are defined in the Local Plan as:

3 Core Output Indicators

i. Regional Shopping Centre: Central Milton Keynes

ii. District Centres: Bletchley, Wolverton, Westcroft and Kingston

Table 3.14 Completed Retail, Office and Leisure Development in Town Centres

Use Class	Regional Shopping Centre		District Centres		Total Loss	Total Gain	Total Gross Internal Floor space
	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain			
A1	433	0	198	1232	631	1232	601
A2	0	108	0	263	0	371	371
A3	0	394	0	0	0	394	394
B1 (a)	0	0	123	0	123	0	-123
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.14 'Completed Retail, Office and Leisure Development in Town Centres' above shows that for the period April 06– March 07:

- Use Class A1 (Retail) accounted for the highest increase in new floor space within district centres (as defined);
- Use Class B1 a) (Offices) showed no gain in floor space in the regional or district centres (as defined), with an actual net loss of gross internal floor space.

The figures shown are partly in accordance with the previous AMR since this also indicated that Use Class A1 accounted for the highest amount of completed development within town centres. It should be noted however that in the previous report the total gross internal floor space for Use Class A1 was 15,077sqm and this level of completed development has significantly decreased by 14,476 sqm between the two reporting periods.

Other significant difference between the monitoring periods are the increase in A2 floor space, which showed a -221 sqm decrease in 2005/06 and the decrease in B1 a) floor space, which showed a 3,653 sqm increase in the previous period.

Indicator 4c - Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

The Green Flag Award scheme is run by The Civic Trust to identify parks that have reached the highest environmental rating for a community open space and have made them a safer place to enjoy leisure time. Key factors needed to win the award include allowing the parks to be accessible for the disabled, safe and secure, use clear signage, suitable planting, good cleanliness and maintenance, as well as the parks actively involving the community in events.

Milton Keynes Council and Milton Keynes Parks Trust are responsible for the management of public open spaces within the

borough and for seeking Green Flag Award status. There are approximately 200 parks and open spaces in Milton Keynes.

For the period April 2006– March 2007, Milton Keynes applied for Green Flag status for two parks. The application for Chepstow Drive in Bletchley was successful, meaning Milton Keynes has **one** Green Flag Park.

This status is awarded on an annual basis and needs to be reapplied for on an annual basis. In 2004/5 there were two Green Flag parks in the borough, with none in 2005/6.

Implications for planning policy

- The figures represent a more balanced and progressive growth in town and district centre retailing, as encouraged by national and local planning policy.
- Only 401m² of new A1 floor space was outside of regional and district centres. This is a vast reduction from the 22,261m² of A1 floor space that was completed outside the centres in 2005/6. This suggests that local planning policy is successfully managing the growth of the retail sector in sustainable locations.
- The fall in the level of new B1(a) (office) floor space on the previous period needs to be monitored. This floor space is essential to the development of the knowledge based economy and a maintaining a sufficient supply of new floor space will be important to attracting new and developing business to Milton Keynes.
- The successful achievement of Green Flag Award status indicates that open spaces are being positively managed. The continual provision of good quality,

well planned open spaces in new developments will be important to ensure future Green Flag awards are possible.

3.5 Minerals

Indicator 5a - Production of primary land won aggregates

The total amount of primary land won aggregates was 1,530,000 tonnes as shown in Table 3.15 'Permitted Reserves as at 1 January 2007'

Throughout the period of 2006/07 there were 3 operational sites.

Table 3.15 Permitted Reserves as at 1 January 2007

	Reserves (tonnes)
Total	1,530,000
Annual Apportionment	120,000
Landbank	12.75 years

Indicator 5b - Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

There are only one operational sites with planning permission. As there is only one site, the total figures are confidential. Another site was given planning permission, however it was not operational in the between 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007. There is likely to be other secondary/ recycled aggregates on construction sites, however the Council does not have any figures. This will be progressed under MKC's SPG Sustainable Construction Guide Adopted April 2007 and the Waste Development Plan Document Policy WCS3 Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition.

The South East Plan (Submission Draft, March 2006), Policy M2 sets a target to be met, and where possible exceeded to enable provision to be made. The apportionment of recycled and secondary aggregate provision by 2016 for Milton Keynes is 200,000 tonnes per annum, which is significantly higher than we are currently providing (68% higher), and nearly 50% higher than existing and planned construction and demolition capacity (sites with planning permission). The SE Plan Panel Report concludes “the figure for Milton Keynes is perhaps the most anomalous, given that demolition waste is likely to be relatively small with most of its building stock being so new. However it is also the location of significant levels of new construction, and this results in needs of its own.”⁽²¹⁾

MKC’s adopted Minerals Local Plan supports the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and provides a criteria-based policy (MLP5) to identify suitable sites for processing and recycling.

The apportionment methodology puts a high weighting on population growth. However, as a new town, the majority of development in MK will be on greenfield sites that will not generate recycled material to be used as aggregate.

MKC’s SPD Sustainable Construction Guide Adopted April 2007 requires information to be submitted with planning applications detailing how much construction waste will be reduced or recycled and asks for a waste management plan. This is also included in the Waste Development Plan Document Submission Draft in Policy WCS3 Sustainable design, construction and demolition.

Other important planning permissions

Table 3.16 ‘Planning applications granted permission’ shows that there was one planning permission granted for the period April 06 – March 07.

21 Panel Report on the Regional Spatial Strategy for South East England, para 11.36. This can be viewed at <http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/southEastPlan/>

Table 3.16 Planning applications granted permission

App Ref	Applicant	Application	Location	Quantity
06/01096/MIN	Specialist Groundwork Services Ltd	Recycling of Aggregates	Caldecote Farm Quarry, Willen Road, Newport Pagnell	6,000 cubic metres per annum
05/01931/MIN	Ian Smith Construction	Modification of condition to extend the end date for a temporary period of two years to allow the life of the recycling centre to extend to 1 July 2008	Broughton Barn Quarry, Broughton Grounds Lane, Broughton	Extension in time aggregates recycling
06/00598/MIN	Ian Smith Construction	Modification of conditions 3, 7, 15, 19 and 20 of permission 01/01917/MIN to extend the life of the recycling centre to to the life of quarry to 1 st July 2008	Broughton Barn Quarry, Broughton Grounds Lane, Broughton	Extension in time to quarry

3.6 Waste

Indicator 6a - Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

Two planning permissions have been granted for waste transfer and storage, as shown in Table 3.17 'Planning applications for increasing recycling'.

Table 3.17 Planning applications for increasing recycling

App Ref	Applicant	Application	Location
06/00198/MIN	Shanks Waste Management	Extension of storage and transfer of waste use to include industrial and commercial waste for a temporary period of two years	Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall
06/00772/MIN	Aspect Contracts	Formation of compound for secure waste skip storage to side of industrial unit	31 Stilebrook Road, Olney

Two planning permissions have been granted related to a new access at Bletchley Landfill Site, as shown in Table 3.18 'Additional

Planning Applications'. This will allow additional non-hazardous waste to be landfilled at the site.

Table 3.18 Additional Planning Applications

App Ref	Applicant	Application	Location
05/01628/MIN	Waste Recycling Group	Extension of storage and transfer of waste use to include industrial and commercial waste for a temporary period of two years	Bletchley Landfill Site
06/0121/MIN	Waste Recycling Group	Construction and use of a new access road at part variance to the alignment and design details approved under planning permission 05/01628.	Bletchley Landfill Site

Indicator 6b - Municipal waste arising and managed by type

Table 3.19 'Management of MSW in Milton Keynes (April 2006 - March 2007)' provides relevant information for this indicator and compared to the previous AMR shows that:.

- The total amount of municipal solid waste arisings at 134,011 is 0.1% higher (almost 8,500 tonnes higher). However, it should be noted that in 2006/07 population figure for Milton Keynes rose by 1.7%.
- The amount of landfilled waste decreased by nearly 5%. Consequently we recycled and composted more.

Table 3.19 Management of MSW in Milton Keynes (April 2006 - March 2007)

Management Type	Quantity (tonnes)	% Waste Managed
Recycled via MRF /other recycling outlet	29593.41	22.08%
Windrow composted	12715.75	9.49%
IVC Composted	111.09	0.08%
Incinerated with energy recovery	342.51	0.26%
Landfill	84355.93	62.95%
Sent for hardcore	4916.14	3.67%
Sent for re-use	1976.28	1.47%
Total	134011.11	100%

Recycling and composting in Milton Keynes

The Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy (adopted December 2005) sets out the following recycling and composting targets, as shown in Table 3.20 'Recycling and composting targets'.

Table 3.20 Recycling and composting targets

Year	2006/07 *1	2007/8 *1	2010 *2	2015 *2	2020 *2	2025 *2
Recycling and composting rate % for household waste	32	34	40	50	55	60

*1 Council target

*2 RSS targets

The recycling and composting figure was 34.95% in 2006/07, which met its target.

3.7 Flood Protection and Water Quality

Indicator 7 - The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA)

There were **no** planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA during the period April '06 – March '07. The EA did make 19 initial objections to applications in the borough but all of these were either dealt with before the applications were determined or the applications were withdrawn.

Information on the applications that the EA made initial objections to and confirmation that no decisions were made contrary to this advice can be seen on the EA website: [Environment Agency](#)

3.8 Biodiversity

Indicator 8 - Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance

No significant change from the previous AMR, which is shown in the updated Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes Report 'Annex C'

3.9 Renewable Energy

Indicator 9 - Renewable energy capacity installed by type

This indicator is not currently monitored under this heading but instead through the monitoring of Policy D4, which commenced December 2005. Table 3.21 'Renewable energy capacity installed by type' provides details of the major planning applications for the period April 2006– March 2007 which included an element of renewable energy (MKC applications only).

Table 3.21 Renewable energy capacity installed by type

Ref	Location	Proposal	Renewable Energy Source & %
06/0270/Ful	CMK	Hotel extension and 24 flats	Solar panels, 10%
06/0488/Ful	Reckitt & Coleman, Fenny Stratford	286 dwellings	Solar panels and wind, 10%
06/0599/Ful	Leisure Plaza, CMK	Mixed use leisure and retail	Biomass heating, 10% (TBC)
06/0618/Ful	Beanhill	GP Surgery	Solar panels and wind, 10%
06/0680/Ful	Knowlhill	Offices	Wind, 10%
06/0759/Ful	MK General Hospital	Multi-storey car park	Wind, 10% (TBC)
06/0793/Ful	Open university	Offices	Ground cooling, 10%
06/0819/Ful	Site U, Knowlhill	Office/warehouse	Ground source heat, 10%
06/1185/Ful	Linford Wood	Warehouse	Biomass heating, 10%
06/1192/Ful	Bletchley	Warehouse	Biomass heating, 10%
06/1299/Ful	Redmoor	Warehouse	Biomass heating, 10%
06/1316/Ful	Knowlhill	Business park	Ground source heat and solar water, up to 40%
06/1435/Ful	Stonebridge	12 industrial units	Solar panels, 10%
06/1534/Ful	Bletchley	Industrial units	Wind, 10%
06/1665/Ful	CMK	Mixed use	CMK CHP plus geothermal and PV if required, 10%
06/1683/Ful	Newport Pagnell	23 dwellings and offices	Solar water and wind, 10%
06/1721/Ful	Woughton Campus	Church etc...	Ground source heat, up to 39%
06/1869/Ful	Waterhall School	School building	Wind, 10%

Ref	Location	Proposal	Renewable Energy Source & %
06/1961/Ful	Wolverton EMEB	98 dwellings and offices	Ground source heat, 14%
06/1971/Ful	MK College	Resource building	Solar water or solar panels, 10%
07/0004/Ful	Kiln Farm	Factory extension	Wind, 10%
07/0039/Ful	Newport Pagnell	7 dwellings	Solar power (TBC), 15%
07/0070/Ful	Winterhill	Retail	Ground source heat, 10%
07/00138/Ful	CMK	Mixed use	CHP, 10% (TBC)
07/0423/Ful	Bletchley	Industrial units	Wind, 10%

The table represents applications that have been approved with renewable energy, rather than installed capacity. In some cases the capacity has now been installed but some of the developments are still waiting to commence. From the information provided in applications it is possible to estimate the level of renewable energy that will be provided on site from these approved developments. Using average energy use figures for the various use types it has been **estimated** that there was **689,877.5 kwh (689 mwh)** of renewable energy capacity approved between April 2006 and March 2007.

There are plans to review the monitoring procedure for renewable energy capacity. This will involve collecting data from applications on the actual level of energy generation to avoid having to rely on estimates to calculate the level of capacity to be installed.

Implications for planning policy

- The fact that no planning permissions have been granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice indicates that local flooding policy is currently working well and that the Development Control approach to dealing with EA advice is successful.
- The first monitoring report highlighted the requirement for the Sustainable Construction SPD to be prepared. The level of renewable capacity that has been approved as a result of the SPD shows that the SPD is now helping to ensure delivery of the policy requirement.
- The table shows that major residential schemes are still being developed despite the requirement to source 10% of energy use from renewable sources. This

includes housing on brownfield sites, such as the former Reckitt and Coleman site in Fenny Stratford.

- There is no one technology that is installed more than any other. This advocates the policy approach of not specifying specific types of technology but allowing applicants to research and source the most viable and appropriate technology for their development.

4

Local Output Indicators

4 Local Output Indicators

4.1 Best Value Performance Indicators

The Best Value Performance Indicators collected for Milton Keynes which have particular relevance to LDF monitoring are shown in Table 4.1 'Best Value Performance Indicators'.

Table 4.1 Best Value Performance Indicators

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 2006/07	Target 2006/07
82a (06/07)	i) Total of household waste arising – percentage recycled	24.36%	19.5%
	ii) Total tonnage of household waste recycled	29,564 tonnes	23,062 tonnes
82b (06/07)	i) Total household waste arising – percentage composted	10.57%	12.5%
	ii) Total tonnage of household waste composted	12,827 tonnes	14,783 tonnes
<p>BVPI 82a – 2006/07 recycling performance improved due to good performance at Civic Amenity sites, following a range of improvements made to them. Housing developers are now required to provide adequate space for waste and recycling collections.</p> <p>BVPI 82b – 2006/07 composting performance decreased, despite the kerbside garden waste scheme, the introduction of a food waste trail and the use of incentives to increase levels at the Civic amenity sites. Housing developers are now also required to provide all new homes with a garden compost bin and waste butt</p>			
82c (06/07)	i) Total of household waste arising - percentage used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	0.28%	Nil
	ii) Total tonnage of household waste recovered heat power and other energy sources	343 tonnes	Nil tonnes
82d (06/07)	i) Total tonnage of household waste arising - percentage landfilled	64.79%	68%
	ii) Total tonnage of household waste arising - landfilled	78,613	80,420

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 2006/07	Target 2006/07
		tonnes	tonnes
84a (06/07)	Number of kg of household waste collected per head of population	555.40kg	539.7kg
84b (06/07)	Percentage change from previous financial year in the number of kg of household waste collected per head of population	4.52%	1.5
106 (06/07)	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	29.72%	22%
<p>Comments: BVPI 106 – Milton Keynes is a new town that has been developed on a predominantly green field site over the last 30 years and has made a major contribution to meeting the housing needs of the South East as a whole. The government has now identified Milton Keynes as playing a major role in the future growth targets for the South East and is looking to accommodate 71,000 homes by 2031. Since 2003 English Partnership and the Council established a Joint Housing Delivery team, which has resulted in the increase of development of brownfield sites, with for example, resulting in the current increase of the significant number of new schools being built. However, Milton Keynes will not achieve good performance for some time to come against this indicator due to the nature of our location on Greenfield sites.</p>			
184a (06/07)	Percentage of local authority homes which were non-decent at 1 April 2006 (start of the year)	37.52%	36.43%
200a	Plan making: Development Plan	Yes	Yes Review in 2006

BVPI	Indicator Description	Actual 2006/07	Target 2006/07
(06/07)	Did the local planning authority submit the Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28 March 2006 and thereafter maintain a 3 year rolling programme?		
200b (06/07)	Plan making: Milestones Has the local planning authority met the milestones which the current Local Development scheme (LDS) sets out?	Yes	Yes
200c (06/07)	Plan making: Monitoring Did the local planning authority publish an annual monitoring report by 31 December of the last year?	Yes	Yes submit Dec 2006
204	Percentage of planning appeals allowed against the authorities decisions to refuse on planning applications	47.2%	37%

4.2 Community Strategy Performance Indicators

Overview

The new system places considerable emphasis on community involvement in the plan making process and formalises the link between the Council's planning function and the priorities of the Local Strategic Partnership identified in the Community Strategy. The development of Local Development Documents therefore is required to reflect the spatial objectives of the MK Community Strategy.

Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004 – 2034

The Milton Keynes Community Strategy was published in April 2005. The Community Strategy provides the vision and context in which the first round of Local Development Documents and the MK2031 long-term sustainable growth plan is being prepared.

The continued sustainable growth of MK is a key principle of the Community Strategy and detailed Action Plans have been developed to show how the Local Strategic Partnership will deliver this. The Milton Keynes Local Development Framework will play a key role in delivering many of the targets of these action plans.

Monitoring of Community Strategy; Development of Annual Performance Plan

Within the Community Strategy a commitment has been made to monitor progress against achievements. In order to achieve this there will be an Annual Performance Plan published

in October of each year. The report proposed a broad framework for the plan and a timetable for the development and publication.

As the Community Strategy was only published in April 2005 the LSP are not publishing a 2004/05 monitoring report. Instead they are focussing on collecting the baseline data. The LDF Annual Monitoring Report will assist in the collection of this data.

Community Strategy Action Plans

The Community Strategy identifies four main areas for action planning:

- i. Reinventing our City, Places and Spaces
- ii. Delivering the Best Services
- iii. Facilitating Participative Communities
- iv. Managing Changing Together.

Each of the specific actions is the subject of a detailed action plan.

Table 4.2 'Community Strategy Performance Indicators' identifies the relevant performance indicators of these Action Plans in relation to the requirements of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Table 4.2 Community Strategy Performance Indicators

Measurement	Indicator	2005 – 06
CS PI 6 Household Recycling	% of the total tonnage of household waste arising which have been recycled	31.57%
CS PI 7 Waste	Total household waste generated per head of population	531.68kg per head of population
CS PI 14 Property Affordability	a) Average property prices b) Average property prices / average earnings (April 2005)	a) Detached £273,855 Semi £163,166 Flat £97,160 b) 6.75
CS PI 17 Clean Open Spaces	% area of parks and open spaces which are accredited with a Green Flag Award	0 parks accredited with a Green Flag Award (not known as a percentage) ⁽²²⁾
Measurement	Indicator	2006
CS PI 33 Accessibility of Local Services	Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key local services	75%

22 MK Parks Trust decided not to reapply for parks with Green Flags. MKC submitted two parks. Chepstow Drive Local Park in Bletchley has been awarded a Green Flag for 2007/08

Measurement	Indicator	April 2006
CS PI 37 Employment	% of people of working age in employment	79.60% (April 2004 – March 2005)
CS PI 38 Employment	To generate an average of 3,500 net additional jobs per annum	+1,600 jobs (October 2005 Employment Survey)
CS PI 39 Unemployment	Unemployment to be below that prevailing in adjacent areas	Milton Keynes 2.4% Mid-Bedfordshire 1.1% Aylesbury Vale 1.2% South Northants 0.9% Northampton 2.7% Bedford 2.4%
CS PI 40 Unemployment	% of young unemployed people as proportion of total unemployed	25.7%
CS PI 41 Earnings	Average annual earnings for; • a) full timers • b) full time males • c) full time females	• a) £24,498 • b) £27,398 • c) £21,214 (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

4.3 Sustainable Development Monitoring

The Self Assessment Sustainable Development form has been completed to show how well the Council's Local Planning Policies are performing against the 6 attributes set out in the Government Guidance⁽²³⁾. It can be seen from Table 4.3 'Sustainable Development Monitoring' that Milton Keynes is performing well against 5 of the 6 attributes, with data not current being collected for the final attribute.

The information on renewable energy is based on early monitoring of the application of Policy D4, Sustainable Construction. In future years more detailed monitoring information will be collected on the topic.

Table 4.3 Sustainable Development Monitoring

Measure	Do you collect the core output indicator* for this	Have you a target for this? If so, state target**	2006/07 performance	Relate the performance to the target	Overall Score for this attribute
% Residential Development on Previously Used Land	Yes	20% (Local Plan target)	29.72%	49% above target	10
Affordable Housing	Yes	30% (Local Plan target)	29.4%	98% of target	10
Renewable Energy	Yes	10% (Local Plan target)	Of 32 relevant major applications, 7 (22%) had no renewable energy provision.	78% of relevant applications meet the 10% target as a minimum.	8
Compliant Parking	No	No	-		0
Quality of Nationally Important Wildlife Sites	Yes	78% of SSSIs in favourable condition by March 2007 (National Target- Natural England)	67.3% in favourable condition	86.3% of target	10

4 Local Output Indicators

Measure	Do you collect the core output indicator* for this	Have you a target for this? If so, state target**	2006/07 performance	Relate the performance to the target	Overall Score for this attribute
Open Space	Yes	60% of Local Authorities to have 1 award (national target)	1 Award	100% of target	10

4.4 Risks to Delivery & Implementation

The housing market

The AMR shows that housing completion rates so far in 2007/08 are encouraging, but as we approach the end of the year, commentators report considerable uncertainty about the future of the housing market nationally – the ‘credit crunch’; the relationship between house prices and income; changes in bank lending rates; an increase in the number of repossessions etc. These trends in the market may lead to less developer appetite for taking forward new housing sites.

In taking forward the Core Strategy, Allocations DPD and MKP Business Plan, we will need to improve our monitoring and understanding of the local housing market. The Council is engaged as a stakeholder in the Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMA) that are at an early stage in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Discussions have also started within the Council on the best way of ‘upgrading’ our Local Housing Market Assessment to meet recent guidance on SHMAs published by CLG in August 2007.

Funding for new schools

The Milton Keynes infrastructure tariff is a way of achieving an agreed level of financial contributions from developers towards the infrastructure and facilities needed to support the growth of the city as a whole. This year, the government has announced that the tariff will be the model for a new ‘planning charge’ to be introduced nationally, instead of a Planning Gain Supplement. The planning charge is included in the new Planning Bill published at the end of November 2007.

When the MK tariff was agreed with government, it was on the understanding that government funding towards the growth of MK would continue at the same level. However, this year’s Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) settlement effectively reduced the capital budget available to the Council for building new schools in the Expansion Areas from £30m to £10m per year over the next 3 years. If implemented, this would lead to the Council effectively ceasing building new schools in the Expansion Areas, apart from those already contractually committed.

Schools are an essential ingredient of sustainable urban extensions – for example, their role as focal points for new communities is recognised in the government’s Eco Towns prospectus (para 13) and in the Panel Report on the South East Plan Examination in Public (para 23.80).

Discussions are continuing between the Council, CLG and DCFS on how to resolve this issue. However, changes in government spending priorities and formulae indicate the difficulties of planning and delivering a 20/25 programme of growth based on a 3 year funding regime for significant areas of government funding

Transport strategy

The Council and MKP have jointly reviewed the transport strategy for the Borough, bringing together existing strategies and identifying where further work is necessary.

Using tariff money and government funding (Growth Areas Fund; Community Infrastructure Fund), investment continues in both public transport improvements and maximising the capacity of the city’s road network. Schemes include a new platform at

4

Local Output Indicators

Milton Keynes Central station; improvements to the A5 Portway and North Grafton roundabouts at a key entrance to the city centre; and a coordinated programme of junction improvements around and including Junction 14 on the M1.

The direction of future transport strategy continues to attract widespread public interest, particularly given the unique nature of the city's grid road system. The Council is setting up a Citizen's Advisory Panel on transport, to consider and advise on this issue.

In terms of delivery, a set of targets and performance indicators is being developed, together with a review of priorities of current transport projects in the MKP Business Plan.

Joint working and staff resources

Since the approval of the MK&SM Sub Regional Strategy in 2005, it has been clear that the growth of the city was very likely to extend beyond the Council's boundary. With this in mind, work on the MK2031 Growth Strategy was managed by joint officer and member steering groups and there has been a willingness to continue these working arrangements following completion of the MK2031 work.

The need for joint working has been reinforced by the South East Plan Panel Report (paras 23.133 – 23.140). A study on the implications of the Panel's proposed housing figures for the two proposed growth areas SE and SW of the city has been jointly commissioned. A joint member will be arranged for February 2008, to discuss the results of this study and the anticipated Proposed Changes to the South East Plan. More formal joint working arrangements are unlikely to be agreed until the South East Plan has been finalised.

The Council's Development Plans team is responsible for leading the production of the Core Strategy and all other elements of the Council's Local Development Framework. In 2007, the team lost 4 experienced members of staff to secondments and promotions, either within the Council or elsewhere. This represents approximately half the team. There is a national shortage of experienced planners at senior officer level and problems with recruitment may impact on the timetable for our Core Strategy and other planning policy documents. All posts in the team are career-graded, providing an opportunity for new staff to develop in the job, but we may need imaginative solutions to bring the team back to full strength.

The Council is also seeking to fill a new post to lead on joint working arrangements with neighbouring authorities. The post is funded by MKP, initially for a 3 year period, with a view to improving the delivery and consistency of new planning policy documents to guide the growth of the city.

5 Monitoring Policies in the Adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan

5.1 Local Plan Aims

Milton Keynes Adopted Local Plan has twelve aims, which have been classified into the following three groups:

- i. Global Aims relating to Energy, Transport and Wildlife;
- ii. Resource Aims relating to Air, Water, Land and Minerals & Waste ;
- iii. Quality of Life Aims relating to Health & Safety, Culture, Equality, Housing and Employment.

5.2 Targets and Indicators

The twelve aims identified above, have been used to develop a set of targets and indicators to measure the performance of Milton Keynes Adopted Local Plan. The indicators are directly related to Plan policies where possible. The target is normally for the end year of the Plan period and are measured on an annual basis.

The targets and indicators are shown in Table 5.1 'Local Plan Targets and Indicators' with the actual performance for the year 2006/07.

Table 5.1 Local Plan Targets and Indicators

Local Plan Aim	Performance Indicator	Base Year (1999)	Target (By 2011)	Actual 2006/2007
Transport	% of total journeys to work (either entirely or mainly) by car	77%	55%	Refer to Annex B
	% by cycle or on foot	10%	19%	
Energy	Average energy rating of new houses (NHER scale)	N/A	10	10% (689MWh)*1
	% of energy from renewable	0.1%	10%	
Wildlife	% of area covered by nature conservation designations	17.5%	18%	22.07%*2
Air	% of area exceeding the national air quality limits for nitrogen dioxide	6.8%	0% (by 2005)	0%*3
Water	% of new houses with water conservation measures	N/A	90%	N/A*4
Land	% of new houses on brownfield sites	N/A	20%	29.72%
	Net density of new housing – dws/ha	26 (2000-01)	35	36
Minerals & Waste	% of new development using recycled materials	N/A	90%	N/A*5
Health & Safety	Amount of new development permitted within floodplain (hectares)	1.1ha	Nil	Nil
	Provision of recreation space – hectares / 1000 people	10ha	9.5ha	9.33ha
Culture	Number of Listed Buildings at risk	20	Nil	Nil
	Conservation Character Statements produced	6	24	1

Local Plan Aim	Performance Indicator	Base Year (1999)	Target (By 2011)	Actual 2006/2007
Equality	% of properties within 400 metres of a satisfactory bus service (at least 3 bus services per hour)	73%	90%	Refer to Section 3.3
	% of retail floorspace in main shopping centres	72%	80%	85%
Housing	Annual new dwellings completed	1483	1900	1660
	% of new dwellings that are affordable	22% (1998-99)	30%	29%
Employment	% surplus of jobs over workforce (Borough)	1%	3%	0.7% (2005)
	% surplus of jobs over workforce (City)	8%	12%	12.6% (2005)

Notes

*1 The minimum requirement of policy D4 is 10% provision. The 10% figure is an estimate of the provision from new development. The 687MWh is an estimate of the level of renewable energy capacity approved in major applications over the year.

*2 There are overlaps between several local designations, so the figure is an over-estimate

*3 There are areas where nitrogen oxide levels exceed the national limits but these are in areas where people do not live and are classed as not being 'relevant areas' in Local Air Quality Management terms.

*4 All houses are required to be provided with a water butt to satisfy the minimum pass criteria of policy D4. This does not include flats without garden space and therefore we cannot say that 100% of dwellings are provided with a water butt.

*5 All major developments that comply with policy D4 have to use recycled materials.

5.3 Analysis of Data

Compared to the last monitoring period there have been positive steps taken towards meeting Local Plan targets. Some of the topic areas have been covered elsewhere in the document so aren't discussed here. However, there are some areas where it is appropriate to make additional comments.

In general it should be noted that changes in the way monitoring information is collected has meant that not all of the data required for Local Plan monitoring is available as anticipated. Where this is the case, alternative indicators have been used and noted.

Culture

There continue to be no buildings on the at risk register. The Council has also one new Conservation Area Character Statement. Although this is well below the rate required to meet the target of 24 by 2011, a new management structure is in place with the production of five further Character Statements programmed into the work timetable.

Water conservation

It is unclear exactly what proportion of new properties include water conservation measures as it is inherently difficult to monitor this information. However, the minimum requirement of policy D4 is for a water butt on every home with an outside space. There is also a requirement to use water efficient fittings within homes and buildings, which will reduce water use, and consideration of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems within larger schemes, which will also help with water

management. This is considered to be a robust approach to ensuring water efficiency in new developments.

Annex A

Table 1 'Major Sites' identifies major sites of 200 dwellings or more which are currently in the planning process with the anticipated capacity.

Notes for table

*1 The sites shown at the top of the table, PART 1, show windfall allocations from committed windfall sites, for information. PART 1 is for information only and is not used in the calculations associated with this table. On no account should these be calculated in the overall totals as this would lead to double counting. The total of these sites adds to the maximum. Potential Completions and does not include 25% deflator

*2 unidentified sites - sites that were not allocated specifically in a Local Plan. Small sites <5, Large Sites => 5

*3 Strategic Sites - Local Plan Sites - this line summarises potential development rates on all Local Plan sites based on Maximum Potential Completions.

*4 In order to attain 2600 completions per year it is necessary to have a minimum of 3500 dwellings with planning permission. This line indicates the maximum potential dwelling completions. The completions estimates on active site under the current plan at this time are included in this figure.

Table 1 Major Sites

	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014/ 15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
PART 1 SUMMARY BY TYPE *1 pre deflation														
Small scale unidentified windfalls *2	181	118	46	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large scale unidentified windfalls * 2	431	170	124	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total from windfall sites	612	288	170	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Site/Local Plan Sites *3	-612	-288	-170	-146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART 2 DETAILED PROJECTED SITE COMPLETIONS *1														
ASHLAND	56	87	48	48	48	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLETCHLEY NEWTON LEYS	0	50	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	100	100	0	0	0
BLETCHLEY LEISURE CENTRE	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLETCHLEY RECKITT AND COLEMAN	10	100	100	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex A

	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014/ 15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
STANTONBURY PARK FARM	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STRATEGIC RESERVE	0	0	0	0	150	700	700	700	750	0	0	0	0	0
TATTENHOE PARK	0	0	143	249	286	302	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTCROFT	12	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN EXPANSION AREA NORTHERN SCENARIO	0	0	270	430	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	450
WILLEN PARK - GYOSEI SCHOOL	254	0	84	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAMPAK AND ADJOINING LAND	90	125	108	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOLVERTON	123	451	165	100	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER CITY SITES	163	183	154	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SITES OUTSIDE THE CITY	130	50	60	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL OTHER SMALL SITES	219	366	249	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex A

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014/	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	/08	/09	/10	/11	/12	/13	/14	15	/16	/17	/18	/19	/20	/21
Estimate of potential completion from sites post 2011 including active sites * 4					3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500

Annex B

Following the adoption of the Milton Keynes Local Plan in December 2005 and the publication of the second Local Transport Plan 2006-07 to 2010-11 (LTP2) in March 2006, there are now differences between the two documents on how sustainable transport will be monitored.

The tables below detail the new targets in LTP2, which it is suggested, should possibly be used in future Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports. It should be noted that no monitoring information is available for this monitoring period. It is anticipated that information will be available in the next AMR.

Table 1 BVPI 102 - Public Transport Patronage

Indicator		Definition		Target		
BVPI 102		Bus Patronage		Increase bus patronage by 1.6 million annual passenger journeys		
Target	Baseline 03-04	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
8.5m	6.9m	6.9m	7.2m	7.7m	8.1m	8.5m
National objective		Congestion and accessibility.				
Data and monitoring		This indicator uses a combination of operator ticket machine data and our own manual surveys to measure the number of local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area undertaken each year. We have used a base year of 2003-04 for this indicator, as recommended.				
Basis for targets & trajectories		Bus use has risen from 6.4 million journeys in 2000-01 to 7 million in 2004-05 (a 10% increase). Our investment in bus infrastructure has improved the operating environment for buses, as well as improving facilities for the passenger. We predict this success will accelerate once the CMK Public Transport Improvements Project has been completed. The CARSHAREMK scheme, set up to promote car sharing, also includes the offer of discounted bus travel.				
Challenging/ realistic/stretching		National figures suggest that bus patronage (outside London) is falling, and we have set a target for rising patronage. To achieve the target we will be relying on increasing the use of non-car modes. In LTP1 progress was consistent for buses but inconsistent for other modes.				

Indicator		Definition	Target
BVPI 102		Bus Patronage	Increase bus patronage by 1.6 million annual passenger journeys
Lead organisation	Bus operators and Milton Keynes Council.		
Risks	<p>The principal risks in the delivery of this target include operators making service cuts or withdrawing services, and delays in the provision of new public transport-related infrastructure. In February 2006, Arriva acquired MK Metro, the largest local bus operator. We will continue to work closely with operators to ensure their continued co-operation in all areas.</p> <p>For the last two years Milton Keynes has not found funding for on-bus surveyors. This funding is currently considered to be an 'aspiration' rather than a necessity. As a result, the value of the public transport use database is being weakened as time goes by. When collecting survey and ticket machine data there is always a risk of operators not co-operating. There may be resistance to supplying local bus ridership figures, as operators may consider the information to be commercially sensitive. It is likely that consent for surveys will be given if surveying is discreet and non-invasive.</p>		

Table 2 LTP3 Cycling Trips

Indicator		Definition		Target		
LTP 3 Cycling trips		Number of Cycling Trips		To increase the number of cycle trips		
Target	Baseline 2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
600	269	300	350	420	510	600
National objective	Congestion and accessibility.					
Data and monitoring	In Central Milton Keynes all the cycles parked in public cycles stands (plus a small number of conspicuous private cycle stands) are counted twice a year (in June and December) at 08.30 (in the business district), 10.00, 13.00, 16.00 and 19.00 on a Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday. The target is					

Indicator		Definition	Target
		for 10.00 Tuesday as a proxy for the peak period 07.00-10.00. We also have 12 automatic traffic counter (ATC) cycle count sites and two other ATC sites, which are run by Sustrans.	
Basis for targets and trajectories		Cycling increased by 22 percent between 2000 and 2005. During the last LTP period, new cycle routes were built from Olney, Woburn Sands and between the Lakes Estate and Bletchley. New cycle facilities were developed outside Milton Keynes Central rail station and at other locations, as well as a 'state of the art' cycle safe in CMK.	
Challenging/realistic/stretching		We have adopted a 100 percent increase for LTP2. Our targets include an element of housing growth which relies on others hitting housing delivery targets.	
Lead organisation		Milton Keynes Council.	
Risks		Cycle use may vary considerably throughout the year, leading to significant variations in counts. Many of the 12 ATC cycle count sites have suffered from vandalism. By counting in June and December, throughout the week, and at different time periods, we aim to capture any variations in cycle use throughout the year, week and day. The combination of cycle rack surveys, cordon surveys and ATCs should ensure more accurate results. We will introduce quarterly parking surveys in 2006-07.	

Table 3 LTP6 Changes in Peak Period Traffic Flows to Urban Centres

Indicator		Definition		Target		
LTP6		Peak period traffic flows to urban centres		To reduce the rate of traffic growth to a 14% increase by 2010-11		
Target	Baseline 2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
26,900	23,500	24,500	25,300	26,000	26,500	26,900
National objective		Congestion.				

Annex B

Indicator	Definition	Target
Data and monitoring	This is measured as the number of vehicles entering Central Milton Keynes during the morning peak (07.00-10.00). The indicator is expressed as the annual average daily traffic. It is measured using a vehicle cordon at ten locations around the central area, for one continuous week, twice a year.	
Basis for targets and trajectories	During the LTP1 period the CARSHAREMK scheme was set up to promote car sharing. Its 2,000 plus members can use priority parking spaces in CMK and discounted bus travel. It reduces car journeys to work, making car commuting cheaper and less stressful. In a recent survey, over 80 percent of the priority parking spaces were used. The CMK parking scheme will be further developed.	
Challenging/ realistic/stretching	Our target is to reduce the rate of traffic growth to a 14 percent increase by 2010-11, compared with the population growth of 18 percent.	
Lead organisation	Milton Keynes Council.	
Risks	To achieve the target we will be relying on increasing the use of non-car modes. In LTP1 progress was consistent for buses but inconsistent for other modes. We will monitor the changes in the use all of all non-car modes.	

Annex C

Core and Local Output Indicators for Biodiversity in Milton Keynes for the year 2006

Report to Milton Keynes Council

Martin C. Harvey and Laura Fennell

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre

October 2007

Local authorities are now asked to include biodiversity indicators within their Annual Monitoring Report. This report by Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMERC) summarises available data for the core output indicators, plus three additional local contextual indicators.

The report provided by BMERC in 2006 included all data for 2005 as available at 23 November 2006. The current report focuses on the calendar year 2006 (using all data available to BMERC at 25 October 2007). Where there are significant changes in the figures compared to last year's report an explanation is provided.

In the tables below, all area figures are given in hectares; the land area of Milton Keynes is considered to be 30,869 hectares, taken from:

<http://www.mkweb.co.uk/statistics/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=11407>

1. Change in priority habitats

There has been no new data available since the report for 2005, and thus no change to the habitat figures within Milton Keynes. However, there have been some minor changes to the figures for habitat totals across Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, as a result of more accurate GIS calculations, so a revised habitat table is shown below to take account of these.

There is currently no full habitat inventory for Milton Keynes. National habitat inventories for some UK BAP Priority habitats have been compiled by Natural England (NE, formerly English Nature, see http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/gis/gis_register.asp). The following figures are based on the NE data as it applies to Milton Keynes. The second column of the table provides the data for this Core Indicator.

Table 1 Change in priority habitats

Habitat type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK habitat as % of total Bucks+MK habitat	Bucks+MK habitat as % of Bucks+MK land area	MK habitat as % of MK land area
Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows	[no quantitative data available]	[no quantitative data available]			
Cereal Field Margins	[no quantitative data available]	[no quantitative data available]			
Chalk Rivers	[no quantitative data available]	[no quantitative data available]			
Eutrophic Standing Waters	[no quantitative data available]	[no quantitative data available]			
Fens	0	513	0%	0.27%	0%
Floodplain Grazing Marsh	308	842	36.6%	0.45%	1.00%
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	55	718	7.7%	0.38%	0.18%
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	0	44	0%	0.02%	0%
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	0	2	0%	<0.01%	0%
Lowland Heathland	33	291 *	7.4%	0.24%	0.11%
Lowland Meadows	0	45	0%	0.02%	0%

Habitat type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK habitat as % of total Bucks+MK habitat	Bucks+MK habitat as % of Bucks+MK land area	MK habitat as % of MK land area
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	46	6,080	0.8%	3.25%	0.15%
Lowland Wood-Pastures and Parkland	[no quantitative data available]	[no quantitative data available]			
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture	0	21	0%	0.01%	0%
Reedbeds	0	51	0%	0.03%	0%
Wet Woodland	562	1,975	28.5%	1.05%	1.82%
Other BAP grassland (exact type not determined)	10	589	1.7%	0.31%	0.03%
Other BAP woodland (exact type not determined)	0.5	111	0.5%	0.06%	0.00%
Total **	1,014.5	11,282	9.0%	6.0%	3.29%

* : the NE data show 448 ha of Lowland Heathland in Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes, but this is believed to be an over-estimate; 157 ha is mapped within unit 6 of the Ashridge Commons and Woods SSSI, where NE's data for the SSSI show unit 6 as containing mixed woodland, so we have excluded this area from the Lowland Heathland total.

** : There are overlaps between some habitats as currently mapped, so the figures for total hectareage are over-estimates.

Key facts (unchanged from 2005):

- Milton Keynes contains especially important concentrations of Floodplain Grazing Marsh (over a third of the total resource in Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire)
- Milton Keynes contains especially important concentrations of Wet Woodland (over a quarter of the total resource in Milton Keynes and Buckinghamshire).

There is no data available to assess change in habitat area between 2005 and 2006. Caveats: this habitat data has been collated by NE from a variety of sources, some of which date back to the 1980s, and it is known to contain errors. There is no data currently available on change in the extent or condition of these habitats. Some BAP Priority habitats have yet to be mapped, e.g. Chalk Rivers and Lowland Wood Pasture.

2. Change in priority species

2.1 Summary data

We can find evidence that 54 UK BAP Priority species have been recorded in Milton Keynes (in the report for 2005 this figure was 47; reasons for the changes are shown in the table below).

Of the 54 BAP species, some have been extinct in the Council area for many years; others have only ever been recorded as vagrants and do not breed in the Council area.

Based on the available records and advice, we have made the following interpretation:

Table 2 Change in priority species

Category	No. of species in 2006	No. of species in 2007	Reason for change
Likely to have been resident in summer and/or winter in Milton Keynes in 2006:	18	18	No change.
Formerly resident in Milton Keynes previously but believed extinct:	23	18	Further historical records for six additional BAP species have come to light since last year's report; one species (Stag Beetle) has been removed from this category into the "status unclear" category
Recorded in Milton Keynes, but only as a vagrant, migrant or introduction:	8	7	A BAP-listed plant was recorded for the first time, but it is an introduced species

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of species in 2006</i>	<i>No. of species in 2007</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Status in Milton Keynes unclear:	5	4	Stag Beetle has been moved from the “believed extinct” category to this one, as a result of recent records coming in, but from unverified sources

Full details of these species are given in Appendix 1.

2.2 Interpretation for indicator

The number of BAP Priority species present in the Milton Keynes Council area **remains unchanged at 18**. The number of species listed as “believed extinct” has increased from 18 to 23 as a result of additional data availability rather than ‘new’ extinctions in the area.

2.3 Comparison with other local authority areas

Table 3 Change in priority species (comparison with other local authority areas)

<i>Area</i>	<i>No. species present</i>	<i>No. species extinct</i>	<i>No. species migrant</i>	<i>No. species status unclear</i>
Milton Keynes (2006 data)	18	23	8	5
Chiltern District (2006 data)	16	20	2	6
Aylesbury Vale (2006 data)	35	42	4	3
Wycombe District (2005 data)	27	19	5	5

2.4 Species data sources

Species data was collated from the following sources:

- Asher, J., Bowles, N., Redhead, D., and Wilkins, M. 2005. *The state of Butterflies in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire*. Pisces Publications, Newbury.
- [BMERC](#) species database (incorporates data from many sources, including volunteer records and recording groups)
- BBOWT ([Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust](#)) species database
- [Buckinghamshire Bird Club](#) records for 2006, website and published reports

- Buckinghamshire County Moth Recorders
- [Buckinghamshire Fungus Group](#)
- Harvey, M.C. 1998. Biodiversity Action Plan invertebrates in Buckinghamshire. Unpublished report to BBONT [[Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust](#)]
- [National Biodiversity Network Gateway](#)
- [North Bucks Bat Group](#)

We are grateful to the following for providing records and advice: Martin Albertini (county moth recorder), John Gearing (Buckinghamshire Bird Club), Roy Maycock (BSBI county plant recorder), Bill Parker (North Bucks Bat Group), Dr Derek Schafer (Bucks Fungus Group).

3. Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value

3.1 Sites of international significance

No change since 2005

Key fact (unchanged from 2005):

There are no sites within Milton Keynes that have been given international designations.

3.2 Sites of national significance

No change since 2005.

Key fact (unchanged from 2005):

Milton Keynes contains a much smaller proportion of land designated as SSSI than does the whole of Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes.

3.3 Sites of local significance

Changes:

The figure for MK Wildlife Sites has **reduced from 196 in 2005 to 124 in 2006**; this is a result of the discovery that three MK Wildlife Sites had been designated in error some years ago, and these were removed from the MK Wildlife Sites list in 2006.

The figure for Local Wildlife Sites has **increased from 1,768 in 2005 to 1,863 in 2006**; this is a result of several Local Wildlife Sites having been reinstated at MK Council's request, following the realisation that they had been incorrectly de-selected in 1996.

Both the above changes can be categorised as administrative changes, rather than reflecting any 'real' change in biodiversity.

Table 4 Sites of local significance

Type	Indicator: area in MK (ha)	Area in Bucks+MK	MK sites as % of total Bucks+MK sites	Bucks+MK sites as % Bucks+MK land area	MK sites as % of MK land area
Milton Keynes Wildlife Sites *	124	4,406	2.8%	2.4%	0.40%
Milton Keynes Railway Corridors	712	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.31%
Milton Keynes Road Corridors	988	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.20%
Milton Keynes Wetland Corridors	2,648	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.58%
Milton Keynes Woodland Corridors	362	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.17%
Local Wildlife Sites **	1,863	13,108	14.2%	7.0%	6.00%
Local Nature Reserves	34	231	14.7%	0.1%	0.11%
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) ***	106	584	18.2%	0.3%	0.34%
Total ****	6,837	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.07%
Total excluding corridors ****	2,127	18,304	11.5%	9.8%	6.82%

* : These are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites in Buckinghamshire

** : These are equivalent to Biological Notification Sites in Buckinghamshire

*** : There has been some uncertainty over the status of some RIGS in Milton Keynes, and this figure is an approximate one; a review of the RIGS is currently under way.

**** : There are overlaps between several of these local designations, e.g. RIGS and LNRs may also be County Wildlife Sites, so the figure for total hectareage is an over-estimate.

Key facts (unchanged from 2005):

- Milton Keynes contains a significantly smaller proportion of land designated as MK Wildlife Sites than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole (the equivalent designation in Buckinghamshire is the County Wildlife Site).
- Wildlife Corridors are not designated in Buckinghamshire; if the corridors are left out, Milton Keynes contains a smaller proportion of land with local designations than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole, but if the corridors are included in the total then Milton Keynes contains a significantly higher proportion of land with local designations than does Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes as a whole.

4 Local Contextual Indicators

4.1 Condition of SSSIs

There has been no new data available since the report for 2005, and thus **no change to the SSSI condition figures within Milton Keynes**. However, there have been some minor updates to the table below, representing increased mapping accuracy. For condition assessment dates and further details see Appendix 2 below.

Summary data for Milton Keynes as at November 2006:

Table 5 Condition of SSSIs

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number of SSSIs</i>	<i>Area (ha) of SSSIs</i>
Favourable Condition	2 (Howe Park Wood and Oxley Mead) plus a small proportion of the part of Yardley Chase that is within the Milton Keynes area	33.95
Unfavourable Recovering	a large proportion of the part of Yardley Chase that is within the Milton Keynes area	16.46
Unfavourable No Change	0	-
Unfavourable Declining	0	-

Key fact (unchanged from 2005):

- Of the three SSSIs wholly or partly within Milton Keynes, all currently meet Natural England's aim of bringing all SSSIs into Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering condition; in England as a whole 71% of SSSIs met this target in 2006 (NE data via Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre).

4.2 Provision of Local Nature Reserves

No change since 2005.

5 Options for reporting in future

5.1 Habitats

A full habitat audit for Buckinghamshire is currently being carried out by Buckinghamshire County Council and BMERC. A project proposal to extend this work into the Milton Keynes areas is being drawn up with the help of Steve Crowther at MK Council.

Appendix 1: species tables

The “Latest record” column shows the year of the latest formal record available to BMERC; in many cases more recent records are known to exist that have not yet been provided to BMERC, and our interpretation of whether the species would have been present in 2005 is given under “Likely status in 2005”.

Table 6 UKBAP species likely to have been resident in summer and/or winter in Milton Keynes in 2005

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Amphibians	Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	244	2005	Resident
Birds	Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	145	2007	Common resident
Birds	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	153	2007	Common but decreasing
Birds	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	38	2006	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	96	2006	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	60	2006	Uncommon breeding summer visitor
Birds	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	14	2006	Wintering
Birds	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	39	2006	Uncommon and decreasing resident
Birds	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	134	2006	Locally common

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Birds	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	123	2006	Resident + migrant
Birds	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	236	2003	Resident + winter visitor
Birds	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	70	2006	Summer visitor
Invertebrates: Moths	Four-spotted	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i>	4	2004	
Mammals	Barbastelle Bat	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	10	2005	
Mammals	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	30	2003	
Mammals	Common Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	2	2002	
Mammals	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	4	2006	
Mammals	Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Many	2005	

Table 7 UKBAP species resident in Milton Keynes previously but unlikely to still be present

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Birds	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		1963	Former resident
Birds	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	8	1998	Rare summer visitor, no longer breeds
Birds	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	1	1972	Former resident
Birds	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	1	1973	Rare summer visitor
Invertebrates: Bees	A nomad bee	<i>Nomada xanthosticta</i>	1	1941	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	Chequered Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>		Pre-1900	

Annex C

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Invertebrates: Butterflies	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	1	1959	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>	1	1959	
Invertebrates: Butterflies	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	3	1959	
Invertebrates: Crustaceans	White-clawed Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	2	1978	
Invertebrates: Molluscs	Compressed River Mussel	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	1	1976	
Invertebrates: Molluscs	Shining Ram's-horn Snail	<i>Segmentina nitida</i>	1	1977	
Invertebrates: Moths	Buttoned Snout	<i>Hypena rostralis</i>		Pre-1940	
Invertebrates: Moths	Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	1	1981	
Invertebrates: Moths	Heart Moth	<i>Dicycla oo</i>	1	1984	
Invertebrates: Moths	Lunar Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua orbona</i>		1972	
Invertebrates: Moths	Pale Shining Brown	<i>Polia bombycina</i>	7	1988	
Invertebrates: Moths	Square-spotted Clay	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	3	1991	
Invertebrates: Moths	White-spotted Pinion	<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	3	1972	
Lichens	Orange-Fruited Elm-Lichen	<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	1	1988	
Mammals	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	1	Pre-1930	

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Mammals	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	52	1999	Apparently lost, no recent records
Plants	Red Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	1	1968	

Table 8 UK BAP species recorded in Milton Keynes, but only as a vagrant, migrant or introduction

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Birds	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	3	1990	Occasional old records as vagrant
Birds	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	15	2006	Migrant
Birds	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>		1961	Rare migrant
Birds	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		1997	Scarce migrant
Birds	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	4	1995	Vagrant
Birds	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	3	1994	Vagrant
Plants	Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	2	1986	Introduced
Plants	Shepherd's-needle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	1	2005	Introduced

Table 9 UKBAP species with Milton Keynes status unclear (but unlikely to be resident in 2005)

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Invertebrates: Beetles	Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	4	2002	Recent records from members of public but none fully validated.

Group	English name	Species	No. of records	Latest formal record	Likely status in 2005
Plants	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	9	2007	Not clear whether native or introduced
Plants	Grass-wrack Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>	15	1980	Possibly still occurs, no recent records
Plants: mosses and liverworts	Spreading-leaved Beardless-moss	<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	1	1993	Not clear whether this still survives
Plants: mosses and liverworts	Sterile beardless-moss	<i>Weissia sterilis</i>	1	1993	Not clear whether this still survives

Appendix 2: SSSI condition

Table 10 SSSI condition (based on Natural England data, downloaded 12 September 2006)

SSSI name	Main habitat	Unit number	Condition	Assessment date	Area within MK (ha)
Howe Park Wood		1	FAVOURABLE	26/01/2006	24.20
Oxley Mead		1	FAVOURABLE	06/08/2004	3.43
Yardley Chase (most of this SSSI is in Northamptonshire, there is a relatively small overlap with Milton Keynes)		9	UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING	31/07/2001	16.46
		10	FAVOURABLE	31/07/2001	6.32